

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## INSURING PEACE BY LEGALIZING CAPITAL-LABOR DRAFT FOR WAR INDORSED BY DEFENSE EXPERT

Mr. Clarkson Insists Conscription of Wealth Would Not Only Be "Simple Justice," but Would Make It "Healthily Reluctant to Back Wars"

To the end that war may be made as repellent to all classes as it is to those who must fight, The Christian Science Monitor has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, expressed in substance as follows:

In the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens, shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose, and of Congress to enact, the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Grovernor B. Clarkson, whose recently published book, "American Industry in the World War," has been described by members of the War Industries Board as the most comprehensive and authoritative account of America's industrial participation in the war yet written, assured a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that the proposal to conscript capital and take the profits out of war was entirely in line with the conclusions he had reached after three years of war administration experience in Washington as director of the Council of National Defense, and two years' study and drafting of the facts in the course of writing his present book.

"Please do not consider me an authority," said Mr. Clarkson. "During the war I was thrust into knowledge of the facts by the force of circumstances." He added:

But in recalling the part capital and industry played in the war and in carrying up their present relationship with the Government against the danger of another conflict, he saw how the idea of subjecting capital to the discipline of the State just as men were subjected to the draft had been a steady growth all the way through our recent experience.

And conscription of capital been attempted to be enforced at that there would have been something like revolution. What was really amounted to a revolution was the spirit with which capital submitted to the drastic changes that came later, changes which made the War Industries Board, in my opinion, the most nearly complete civil and industrial dictatorship that has ever existed.

### Simple Justice?

The result was that at the end of the war conscription of capital was a most natural idea in the minds of most of the men who had been in Washington.

And to my mind to conscript capital in fair measures would not only be simple justice, but would make capital healthily reluctant to enter upon or back wars. I am not breaking the lance with capital. It makes possible too many of the sane and righteous comforts of life, not to be competitive. But it is the spirit of war and human comforts in the same breath. When war comes all threads of a nation's life should be woven impartially, but with uncompromising human justice, into the same fabric of sacrifice.

Why should young men go to war even again if it is not done? There is only one thing more unconscionable than the lack of reasonable military and industrial preparedness, and that is favor to those who have and do not fight as against those who have not and do fight.

Regarding the present situation, Mr. Clarkson said that although he had a very high opinion of the staff officers of the army and navy, he believed the joint board of six general officers, three from each service, which now had war preparedness immediately in hand, could not possibly plan for so delicate and responsible an adjustment of business as that which would be demanded in a modern war. He continued:

I am afraid they are inclined to make the same mistake we made in the last war, that is, to throw all the emphasis of conscripted service on men and not on capital and industry. Lack of preparation at that time lost us billions while we fumbled there to get billions.

### People's Idea of War

That was no fault of Woodrow Wilson and as a Republican I am

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Grovernor B. Clarkson

Director for Three Years of the Council of National Defense, and Author of "American Industry in the World War"

## REPUBLICANS ALLOT DELEGATES FOR 1110 SEATS IN CONVENTION

Chieftains Agree to Restore to South in Part, the Proportion It Enjoyed in 1920

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Following yesterday's meeting of the Republican National Committee, which included a hearing on the question of the reduction of southern representation at the national convention, the committee voted this morning to restore, in part, the proportion it had possessed in the 1920 convention and prior to that time.

It had been stated quite decidedly that the matter had been acted upon by the committee in accordance with instructions given it in the 1920 convention, but upon representations made by Henry Lincoln Johnson, national committeeman from Georgia, Roscoe Simmons of Chicago and Willard C. Matthews, former Assistant United States Attorney at Boston, consent was given for the hearing of yesterday.

In spite of the arguments in opposition presented by R. B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and national committeeman from that State, the committee this morning, on motion of Charles D. Hilles, national committeeman from New York, voted to reconsider its former action. After further argument by Senator Howell and Mr. Simmons, what amounted to a compromise of the situation was moved and carried. This was satisfactory to those who were for warding the interests of southern representations and to other Republicans, but it is understood that it was not satisfactory to Senator Howell and to the progressive wing of the party.

What 1920 Convention Gave

The representation set by the National Committee in pursuance of the instructions of the 1920 convention gave state two delegates-at-large for each United States Senator, and two at large for each Representative in Congress at large. To each congressional district in which 2500 Republican votes were cast in the last national election was given one delegate and if such district had 10,000 or more Republican votes that district was entitled to two delegates. This arrangement caused a deep cut in the southern delegations.

It necessarily left some congressional districts in the south without representation in the national convention except through their delegates-at-large and this was the chief point of their contention for a re-opening of the question.

Under the new apportionment passed by the committee today, each congressional district in the country

## Ford Backers Decide to Force Candidacy

Detroit, Dec. 12

By The Associated Press

A FORMAL convention at which friends and admirers of Henry Ford propose to use his name into the presidential ring, perhaps as a third party leader, will be held in St. Louis, Chicago probably next month. The date was discussed today at an informal meeting of a small group of men and women who came here for a conference of delegates from all parts of the country to find out what Henry Ford had voted the right.

Temporary headquarters of the Ford-for-President movement were opened in a downtown hotel yesterday with Robert E. Belter of Dearborn, one of those who signed the call for the original conference, in charge.

Revenue Said to Be Financing Chihli Party's Invasion—Kuomintang Party Reorganizes

## CHINESE LEADER TO SEIZE CUSTOMS OR TAKE OVER MINT

Dr. Sun Yat-sen Contests Powers' Rights to Intervene in an "Internal Question"

Revenue Said to Be Financing Chihli Party's Invasion—Kuomintang Party Reorganizes

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, Dec. 12—Claiming that if there is to be peace and order in Kwangtung the further payment to Peking of Kwangtung's customs revenues must cease, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Southern leader, has announced his intention of seizing the revenue. He declares that the disorders and invasions organized and financed by the Chihli Party, through the Peking Government, have prevented him from effecting the reconstruction decided upon when he returned to Canton in February.

Dr. Sun declares it is clear the Chihli Party will persist in its destructive policy while it is financed from the surplus national revenue released by the powers. He maintains that the customs duties collected within the territory of his Government should be retained for the use of the people of that Province instead of being used as a remittance for Peking. His Government intends to assert its right to control the application of these revenues, and will require the Inspector-General and the Customs Commissioner in Canton to place all revenues collected within the territory at the disposal of his Government, so long as the customs revenue of East China is sufficient to meet the foreign commitments charged on the customs.

Dr. Sun contests the right of the powers to intervene. He states there is no treaty conferring on foreign powers, collectively or individually, the right to interfere with Chinese maritime customs, which is a Government service, while default is not made in foreign obligations charged theron. It is admitted by the powers that the disposal or application of the customs surplus is wholly a Chinese internal question.

The Southern leader thinks no reasonable objection can be raised against the course he intends to take to prevent the Chihli Party from further financing disorders and war in his native Province. He emphasizes

(Continued on Page 1, Column 2)

AROOSTOKE COUNTY SHERIFF IS INDICTED

HANFORD, Me., Dec. 12—Indictments charging conspiracy to violate the national prohibition act were returned today in the United States District Court for the northern division against Edmund W. Grant, sheriff of Aroostook County; Guy E. Crosby, former deputy, and Willard S. Lewin, attorney. All are residents of Houlton.

In a second indictment they are charged with conspiring with Charles E. Calvin of Houlton, alleged liquor dealer, to defeat the purposes of the act. It is alleged that they conspired to protect dealers in liquor, promising immunity from prosecution upon payment of specified sums. Sheriff Grant is alleged to have received \$1200 from Calvin. Lewin, the indictment charge, received \$125, Calvin \$1250, and Willard Takticos of Presque Isle \$625.

Child training, she said, devolves largely upon women, and they should impress upon the mind of the child the importance of obedience to law.

She said that prohibition is a fact

today because the children of yesterday were informed as to the effects of alcohol. She said that women could aid in the enforcement of law by enrolling along with their husbands and brothers in the clubs and registering for general and municipal elections and working and voting for men to fill public offices who have brains, integrity, and backbone.

When such men are elected, Mrs. Sprout said, women should get behind them and uphold their hands, extend their loyalty and co-operation, and give them not only moral support but active aid whenever possible in the discharge of their duties.

Co-operation Stressed

Maj. George C. Bowen, federal prohibition director of South Carolina, said that in 1922 South Carolina courts took cognizance of 3476 crimes, of which 1252 were liquor cases. In some of the courts of the State, he said, liquor cases run as high as 70 per cent of the total number of cases.

"I am referring," he said, "only to county and state courts, and am speaking only of straight-out liquor cases and not crimes committed due to liquor. Is it not, therefore, safe to assert that a great deal more than one-half of the crimes committed in this State are due, directly or indirectly, to liquor? How can any officer

of the law in this State imagine he is

(Continued on Page 1, Column 2)

## World News in Brief

Honolulu—Regular airplane service between Hawaii and the United States requiring 30 hours should replace within five years the steamship service of five to seven days, according to Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the army air service, who was here recently on a tour of inspection.

Washington—Awards in 55 cases totaling \$102,588 in favor of American claimants losses sustained during World War were handed down this week by the German-American Mixed Claims Commission. The largest cases decided were those of the Great Manufacturing Company, which received \$50,000; the Michle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company \$22,080, and William Borne \$17,000. Interest of 5 per cent was allowed in each case.

Adrian, Mich.—Henry Ford's name is entitled to at least one delegate and of course each state will have its two delegates-at-large for each senator and two for each congressman-at-large.

In order to balance the additional power given to the south by the rearrangement, each state casting its

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Greenville, S. C.—Atlantic City, N. J., has been selected by the board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association as the meeting place for the next annual convention. The meeting probably will be held in May.

New York—It will require years to restore accurately for later archaeological study and public observation the relics found in the tomb of King Tutankhamen in the Egyptian Valley of the Kings, says the current bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The extremely fragile condition of the aged vestments make impossible their repair or even handling.

Victoria, B. C.—Convicts in British Columbia penitentiaries will not be allowed to do labor for private companies.

A. M. Manson, Attorney-General, stated definitely in the provincial Legislature yesterday, when explaining new laws which will reorganize the administration of justice, that no convict labor in some American states was mentioned by members who opposed the introduction of such methods here.

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Washington—Lease of Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford with a proviso that he manufacture fertilizer is provided for in a bill prepared for introduction by L. J. Dickinson, (R.), Representative from Iowa. The lease would

stabilizing its currency—can be productive of great good, basing this opinion on the grounds that the scope, though somewhat nebulous as at present defined, will be extended as the inquiry proceeds.

Independent opinion, on the other hand, has been less sanguine, and many shrewd observers believe that when the committee starts work, it will find its investigations hampered in essential directions by prohibitive restrictions. They also hold that the facts about the German financial situation are pretty well known already, and that chief matters, therefore, is not the actual inquiry, but that an influential body of experts of all nations should put their names to a scheme of reconstruction, such as would leave all the governments concerned no option but to accept it.

#### Composition of Committees

Great interest therefore attaches here to the composition of the proposed committees, but so far there is no indication as to who will be invited and before the names are actually published a few will hazard the opinion whether the inquiries represent a real move forward or merely an attempt to waste time until the Düsseldorf agreement begins to show positive results, and the question of a separate Rhineland state is finally cleared up one way or the other. If the latter is the correct explanation, the Labor Party which, unless all present indications are falsified, will hold the reins of Government by the middle of January, would have very much to say. Two cardinal points in Labor's foreign policy are the early settlement of the reparations problem and no dismemberment of Germany, and if the inquiry does not turn out to be of the fullest and frankest

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Public debate, "Resolved, That the United States Should Enter the World War"; 1:15; illustrated lecture, "Life in Poland Today," 8:15.

Silver Fox Show, Mechanics' Building.

Boston Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts: Dinner, Boston Masonic Temple, 8.

Metropolitan District Police Relief Association: Annual benefit assembly and entertainment, Symphony Hall, 8.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Presentation of pageant, "Bearers of Light," Jordan Hall, 8.

Marine Circus, Mechanics' Building.

Boston W. C. A.: Public presentation of "The Knights of Hearts," by Berkley Dramatic Club, 7:30; Huntington Avenue, 8:15; glee club concert, 8:30; Warren Street, 8:15; Armenian Girls' Club, 40 Berkley Street, 8:15.

Vinyl Camp, Canadian Veterans' Association: Annual meeting, Odd Fellows Building, 8:15.

American Society of Mechanics' Engineers, Boston Section: Inspection of Watertown Arsenal and buffet supper, 8:15.

Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Dinner, talk, "The Design of an Ideal Shoe Factory Building," Affiliation Rooms, Tremont Temple, 6.

Massachusetts Annual meeting, address, "Conflicting Forces in Industry," by W. L. Higgins, former Justice, Kansas Supreme Court, Boston Club.

Winthrop School Association: Christmas entertainment, Riverbank Court, Cambridge, 8.

Harvard Club of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Observations and Experiences," Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Boston Building Congress: Meeting, discussion on "Arbitration of Contract Disputes," Engineers' Club, 8.

The Amateur Presentation of "The Only Girl," Whitney Hall, Brookline, 8.

Harvard Club of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Monuments—Southern National Parks and the High Sierras," 8:15.

Friends' Meeting: "Art and Life," by Mrs. Maynard Ladd, 8.

Wesleyan Association: Dinner, Hotel Vendome, 8:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Helen," N. Y., 8:15.

Copley—"The Brixton Burglar," 8:10.

Hollis—"So This is London," 8:15.

Keith—"Vaudville," 2:30.

Selwyn—"George M. Cohan in 'The Song and Dance Man,'" 8:15.

Shubert—"Mary Jane McKane," 8:15.

St. James—"East in West," 8:15.

Tremont—"Lollipop," 8:15.

Wilbur—"The Big Romance," 8:15.

Photoplays

Park—"Bourboumouche," 2:10, 8:10.

Fenway—"Why Worry?" 2:20, 7:11, 8:10.

State—"Our Hospitality," 1:25, 4:10, 6:45, 9:30.

Orpheum—"Long Live the King," 12:20, 8:20, 8:30, 9:20.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**

Women's City Club: Luncheon in honor of Hon. H. M. Mills, from India to the United States, clubrooms, 12:30.

Association to Abolish War: Lecture by Emil Ahlbom on his recent trip to Germany, Joy Street, 2:30.

Amesbury College: Oratory: Public senior recital, Huntington Chambers Hall, 11:15.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: "Public Questions: Home and Foreign," by Miss Janet Richards, Copley-Plaza, 8:15.

Insurance Association of Massachusetts: 12:30.

International Institute: "Fees Towards the Insurance Salesman," New England Insurance Exchange, 4:30.

Harvard Dramatic Club: Presentation of "The Love of Life," Fine Arts Theater, 2:15, evening, 4:15.

Bay State Automobile Association: Luncheon, football talk by Dr. Edward J. O'Neil, 12:30.

Society of Harvard Dames: Meeting, Phillips Brooks House, 3.

Musical

Jordan Hall—Piano recital by Frederic Tillotson, 3.

Art Exhibitions

Arts and Crafts—Work of the Jewelers' Guild.

Brilliant Read Gallery—Water colors and lithographs by Pamela Blane.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Etchings by Charles Emile Hall; block prints by Harry Haven Brown; original illustrations.

Conson Galleries—Taco Painters' Exhibit.

Conley Gallery—Water colors by Charles.

Children's Art Center—Fall exhibition.

Dolby & Richards—Etchings by Sears Galagher; water colors by J. Olaf Olson.

Dr. E. V. Hauberg—"The Art of the Fedden Goodspeed," Etching and Lithographs of Ships by George C. Wales.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Charles Hopkins.

St. Botolph Club—Drawings and etchings by many artists.

Viney Gallery—Paintings by C. Arnold Slade.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

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type, it would undoubtedly make every effort to start a fresh one—if possible with French participation, but if necessary, without. It, however, the proposed inquiry is a real effort at solution it is not necessary to look far to see rocks ahead.

#### The Düsseldorf Agreement

The chief of these is the Düsseldorf agreement between the German industrialists and the Franco-Belgian authorities. To cite only one pitfall—though officially nothing has been said—there is known to be considerable support here for the American proposal to give priority in reparations to a food loan for Germany, and if a priority in a large proportion of the proceeds of the Ruhr industry goes to pay the Franco-Belgian occupying powers, other countries may be expected to have something to say about it.

Nevertheless, if there is the will there will certainly be a way even though it may be somewhat stony. Compared with this main inquiry, the second inquiry into the question of the German capital in foreign countries receives little attention here, although it was adopted on the recommendation of the British delegate to the Reparations Commission. It is generally thought that some interesting disclosures may result from the investigations but with no practical proposals, owing to the evident impossibility of sequestering private property in peace time.

## SPECIAL FLAGS FOR BELL SYSTEM

To Be Displayed on Anniversary Dates on Buildings

For the purpose of emphasizing the slogan of the Bell System, "One Policy, One System, Universal Service," nearly 150 Bell System flags, including the Bell seal on a dark blue background, will be displayed in a few days on all the buildings owned and leased by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. National flags for such buildings were provided some years ago.

Similar action has been taken by all of the telephone companies associated in the Bell System throughout the United States. These flags are of various sizes. The national flag will be displayed upon all suitable occasions of national or state importance, and the Bell System flag especially on anniversaries that mark the progress of the telephone industry since the telephonic fundamental was discovered in Boston on June 2, 1875, and upon occasions of local significance. These anniversary dates are:

Jan. 25, marking the opening of the transcontinental line between New York and San Francisco in 1915; Feb. 28, organization of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in 1885.

March 10, the first complete, intelligible sentence transmitted by telephone in 1876; April 11, opening of the Key West-Havana submarine telephone cable in 1921; May 8, opening of the New York-Denver toll line in 1911; June 2, induction of the telephone into the Hall of Fame in 1920; June 2, 1875, birthday of Theodore N. Vail, who was born in 1845; Aug. 27, transmission of speech by radio from Arlington, Va., to Panama in 1915; Sept. 29, speech transmitted by radio from New York to Mare Island, Calif., in 1915; Oct. 19, organization of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in 1885; Nov. 2, organization of the Telephone Pioneers of America in Boston, 1911; Dec. 31, opening of the Boston-Philadelphia line in 1884.

**DEEPEST THINKING ADVOCATED**

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 12 (Special)—In an address before the Dartmouth alumnae here, last night, Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of the college, advocated deeper thinking and tolerance as the needs of educated people. Education today is futile, in his opinion, unless careful examination of methods and results is made and the question "Why?" of everything he says.

**FRIDAY OF POLAND TO MEET**

Another address before the Dartmouth alumnae here, last night, Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of the college, advocated deeper thinking and tolerance as the needs of educated people. Education today is futile, in his opinion, unless careful examination of methods and results is made and the question "Why?" of everything he says.

**WELLESLEY HONORS BRONXVILLE GIRL**

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 13—Wellesley freshmen have elected their officers for the coming year. The temporary chairman appointed by Ellen F. Pendleton, president, was elected president. She is Mary Bostwick of Bronxville, N. Y. Helen D. Jones of Cleveland, O., is vice-president, and Dorothy Mason of Akron, O., is treasurer, and the secretary is Nancy Southworth of Syracuse, N. Y.

The recording secretary is Ellen Bartlett of Providence, R. I. The senate member is Catherine Overbeck of

## GRANGE OFFICIALS ARE ELECTED IN THREE NEW ENGLAND STATES

### New Hampshire Organization Making a Feature This Year of Its Golden Jubilee

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 12 (Special)—Practically all the present state officers, including Herbert N. Sawyer, state master, were re-elected today at the convention of the New Hampshire State Grange, which is celebrating its golden jubilee. Tomorrow the officers will be installed, resolutions will be passed and the convention adjourn.

During the half-century of its existence the Grange has had a record unique in the annals of the State and has attained a prominence shared by no other organization in the rural communities. No other secret organization is looked to for the guidance of public opinion in New Hampshire as is the Grange.

The Grange annually passes upon the questions of public moment in state and nation and its attitude is awaited as the best expression of what the rural communities think. Notwithstanding that there are granges in the cities as well as in the towns, the Grange is primarily a farmers' organization and its conventions express the farmers' viewpoint on matters under consideration better than any other medium.

#### Order Has 30,259 Members

There are 30,259 members of the order, about one-fifteenth of the entire population of the State, and something like one-eighth of the adult population.

Every year there are about 4,500 meetings of the several granges in the State, representing 9,000 hours in which the members counsel together, perform their rituals and endeavor in many ways to promote the interests of the farmers and make themselves more useful to the communities in which they live. One main function of the Grange is to provide by which the members may secure a broad outlook on and education in the affairs of the State.

In a great many towns, the Grange is the principal institution. The Grange frequently owns the most pretentious building in town. The Grange Hall is not infrequently the civic center of the small town, the clearing house for social and educational activities. The Grange has vast holdings in real estate, the result of 50 years of foresight, co-operation and thrift. There is no organization which includes as many worth-while and representative people in the farming communities as does the Grange.

The Grange has always had faith in New Hampshire. It has preached progress and self-help to its members and to all the farmers, and out of its fold. The theory of the Grange is that, taking all things into consideration, New Hampshire offers as fruitful opportunities to the farmers as any state in the Union.

**ORGANIZATION AND CO-OPERATION**

Another doctrine of the Grange is that the farmers can accomplish most by organization, by co-operation, by working together to improve their condition. For this reason, the Grange is a bulwark of support behind the State Department of Agriculture and behind the University of New Hampshire.

One of the first enterprises started by the Grange years ago was the co-operative movement among farmers. And the Grange has clung absolutely to this idea through all its vicissitudes. The Grange has organized co-operative buying associations, co-operative selling agencies, and co-operative insurance companies for the mutual benefit of its members.

Another idea that is firmly embedded in the philosophy of the Grange is the support of public schools. The Grange and its members are to be unashamed of the great moral questions of the day, in molding public opinion, and in sustaining obedience to law. These are high ideals and, to my mind, the crowning feature of this splendid organization.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; increasing south to southwest winds; increasing south to southwest winds.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Thursday day; increasing south to southwest winds.

Western New England: Cloudy tonight; followed by rain; Thursday; warmer; Thursday and in Vermont tonight; increasing southerly winds.

**OFFICIAL TEMPERATURES**

(6 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany 32 Kansas City 47

Atlantic City 52 Memphis 52

Boston 53 Montreal 54

Calgary 53 New Orleans 52

Charleston 48 New York 53

Chicago 40 Philadelphia 53

Denver 50 Pittsburgh 53

Honolulu 52 Portland 53

Eastport 52 Portland 54

Galveston 54 San Francisco 45

Hartford 53 St. Louis 42

Hobart 55 St. Paul 53

Jacksonville 53 Washington 50

**HIGH TIDES AT BOSTON**

Wednesday 2:30 p. m.; Thursday 3:13 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

## INSURING PEACE BY LEGALIZING CAPITAL-LABOR DRAFT FOR WAR INDORSED BY DEFENSE EXPERT

(Continued from Page 1)

glad to bear that testimony. American capital and American industry, the American people have no idea of war, save that we needed 4,000,000 men.

On this joint general staff we should have industrialists and Labor men too—in some sort of planful representation. That is, there should be three men who speak the language of trade and industry. As General Wood put it, "We should establish in the general staff a civilian section, to be made up of men who are thoroughly at home with the greatest sources of supply." If I may add, who are empowered to control and command those sources of supply in time of need.

Mr. Clarkson's book, it is said, has been accepted by the War Department as a textbook on the Industrial side of war. It contains the following paragraph which shows his entire agreement with the recent proposal by The Christian Science Monitor and which, he hoped, will have some weight with the Nation's war councils:

Based on industrial mobilization should be the formally-accepted principle of conscription, which is the direct inference of modern war as a war of all persons and things. In considering the work of the War Industries Board for the purpose of learning how to prepare for industrial mobilization for another great war, our military authorities and Congress should not overlook the fact that the selective draft of industry is the logical twin of the selective draft of men. In the next war all industry—the whole economic life of the Nation—as well as human life, should be conscripted.

### "Compulsory Orders"

"How the War Industries Board did come to wield so enormous a dictatorial power is by a precedent which will not be followed again, but which

## REICHSSWEHR TO AID POOR AT CHRISTMAS

### Barracks to Be Used for Entertaining — State Employees

Protest at Wages Cut

### By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The reduction of salaries of Government employees and the attempt to introduce a nine-hour working day in all Government institutions has caused a storm of protest from the state's employees, who were already excited by the pending immediate dismissal of 25 per cent of their number. Negotiations between the employees and the Government so far have failed to bring about any result, although the latter emphasized the obligation of the employees to put all their strength at the disposal of the state, and that to move a hairbreadth from its plan would endanger the salvaging of German finances.

In the meantime so high an official as Herr von Maltzahn, first secretary of the foreign office, has written a circular letter to all the ministries in which he says: "The new salaries are less than a half of what they were before the war, while prices are twice as high as in peace times. In other words the officials will be compelled to manage with a quarter of their pre-war salaries which were even then utterly insufficient."

Herr von Maltzahn then says that the Government should first reduce the high cost of living before letting the defenseless state employees suffer for other people's faults. There is a remarkable similitude between his statement and the utterances made by the leader of the striking Austrian post officials who is reported to have said: "The salvaging of the Austrian State is being carried out at the expense of its officials."

The Reichstag committee controlling the Government proposed yesterday to rent the space in the public buildings, such as the Ministry of Defense, for private offices and shops, and devote the proceeds to increasing the salaries of the state employees.

General von Seeckt has issued an order, according to which the Reichswehr is to entertain the destitute people at Christmas. For this purpose rooms are to be prepared in the barracks throughout Germany, where the soldiers will help in bringing peace and happiness to their needy countrymen.

### Rumors Largely Conflict on Proposed Rhine Bank

#### By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A rumor is current here that certain British financial interests intend to inform the British Treasury that they wish to participate in the proposed Rhinebank bank issue. The Christian Science Monitor representative has made inquiries in an

is very interesting in the present prospective," Mr. Clarkson declared, adding:

What commandeering power it possessed came from Section 130 of the National Defense Act, which gave the Secretary of War some substance of authority in commanding the means of production and the products themselves.

There were, I believe, some 996 commandeering orders by the War Department for the production of goods, very few in comparison with the millions of units of bids and requirements supplied. But the immense power of the War Industries Board grew with the necessity of consolidation, finally brought home to all concerned by orders from the President to centralize all priorities and control of means of the sole arbitration of supply, in fact, within its jurisdiction. That was virtual conscription of capital, and it must be the starting point, not the finishing point, of another emergency.

The whole preparatory organization could be maintained annually for little more than the costs to keep it in time of peace. Certainly it is in that, and it is worth the utmost and immediate attention of Congress to debar us from that part of the malignant risk of war which comes from the hope of widespread profiteering and exploitation.

### Mr. Evans a Democrat

#### Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In the Dec. 4 issue of The Christian Science Monitor it was stated that John M. Evans, Representative from Montana, was prepared to introduce a bill into the House providing equal conscription of capital, labor and fighting men, in the event of a declaration of war. In this dispatch it was erroneously stated that Mr. Evans was a Republican. Mr. Evans is a Democrat.

influential quarter, but is unable to find any confirmation of the rumor. In high financial circles the view is taken that the proposition is political and is not likely to be a profitable investment, and therefore is only likely to be taken up by a financial house on the definite indication being given that such a course would meet with approval in official quarters.

In circles in close touch with the Government, a diametrically opposite view is taken. Participation or otherwise is regarded as a question on which the British Government would decline to express any opinion, as it has done hitherto. But if financial houses wished to take up the proposal on a commercial basis, no obstacle would be put in their way. Independent opinion regards the proposed bank with some suspicion as likely to lead further in the direction of the separation of the Rhineland from the Reich.

## CHINESE LEADER TO SEIZE CUSTOMS OR TAKE OVER MINT

#### (Continued from Page 1)

that the existing semi-control of customs revenues by the powers is extra-territorial procedure. He continues:

I have to add that my Government is not yet undertaken in the event of the customs rights for the rest of China being insufficient to meet the foreign obligations, that it will make good any deficit to the extent of the revenues received by it from time to time.

The correspondent of The Christian

Science Monitor learns that the seizure fails, the next source of revenue will be the Canton Mint, which is expected to give a profit of \$25,000 daily on minting at full capacity.

Samuel S. Wong, the mint director, Gen.

Hau Ching-chi, Dr. Sun's former com-

mander-in-chief, and Liao Chung-hoi,

Kwangtung Civil Governor, now at

Shanghai, are re-organizing the

Kuomintang Party, after its recent

split in Canton. Mr. Wong claims that

Dr. Sun's present position is favorable

for driving Gen. Chen Ching-ming

from the Province, but his future is

largely dependent on the result of the

negotiations with Lu Yung-nsing at

Hangchow and Chang-Tso-lin at Muk-

den, whence delegates have gone.

It is admitted that a Soviet alliance

is now in Canton and a Canton repre-

sentative is now in Moscow.

BUILDING FOR WELFARE WORK

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 12 (Special)—An entire building will be leased as a community house for welfare agencies here, it was decided last night at the annual meeting of the Springfield Council of Social Agencies.

BIG AMERICAN MILLING DIVIDEND

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—American Milling Company stockholders at a special meeting voted to increase authorized common stock from \$1,050,000 to \$2,100,000. Of the increased stock \$25,000 will be paid to common stockholders of Dec. 20 as a 50 per cent stock dividend. Balance of the new stock is to go into the company's treasury.

The Christian Science Monitor repre-

sentative has made inquiries in an

## Clearance Sale of All Maxon Models

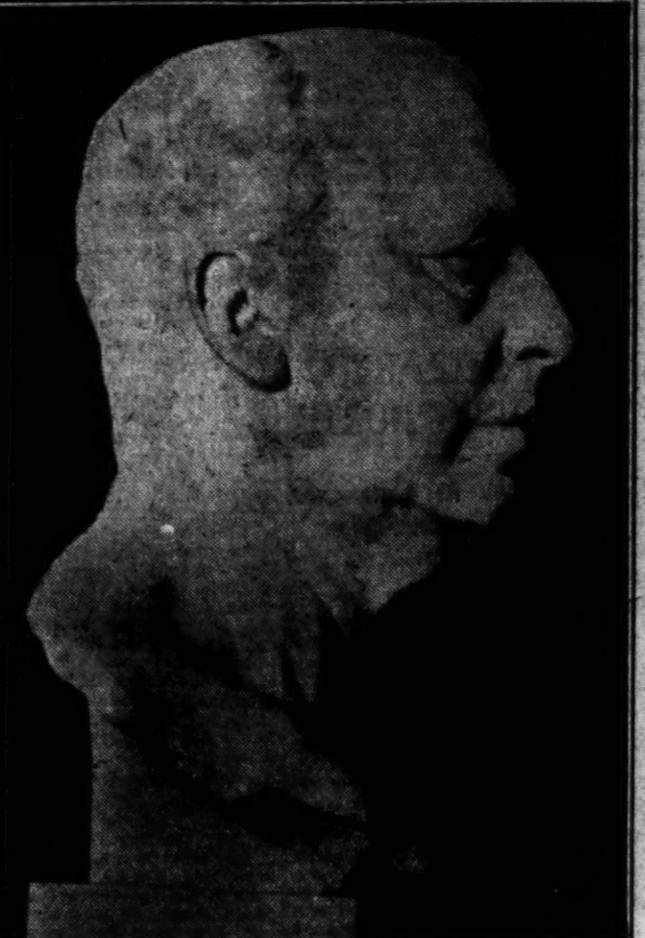
250 Fur-Trimmed  
COATS  
\$69 to \$189  
Formerly \$110 to \$289

400 Day 300 Evening  
FROCKS GOWNS  
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two-alike Samples of the foremost  
Couturiers. The biggest values of the day!

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New York

## Library's New Bust of Henry James



Work Was Commissioned by John Singer Sargent in England in 1914. Was Tentatively Offered to Library in 1917. Finally It Was Presented by Francis Derwent Wood, Its Sculptor

## BUST OF AUTHOR GIVEN TO LIBRARY

### Original Marble Study of Henry James Was Taken From Life

the principal ornaments of the Boston Public Library. Since it was the American painter who originally commissioned the Henry James bust, it is felt that his connection with the library has been helpful in securing the new work of art for Boston.

Belgium to Construct Big Wireless Station

Brussels, Dec. 12.—KING ALBERT next week will lay the corner stone of a wireless station at Taysselede that will have sufficient power to communicate with all the big stations of the world.

In addition, there will be built a relay station on the outskirts of Brussels able to receive three different stations at once.

## Lumbermen Debate Thickness of an Inch

### Proper Dimension of Finished Inch Board Causes Dissension

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—"How thick is an Inch Board?" is a question causing much dissension among the lumber producers and distributors assembling in Washington for a general conference on the adoption of lumber standards. The public is interested in getting cheaper lumber for its houses, and lumber standardization, according to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is the means to this end.

According to Mr. Wallace, under whose auspices the lumber men are meeting, "disagreement on the right finished thickness of common inch lumber has already caused more delay than any other discussion in bringing about lumber standardization, with its promised saving of millions of dollars annually to American home builders."

Meanwhile the public, indifferent to the technicalities involved in measuring one inch boards, still hopes for cheaper lumber.

It is recalled that Mr. Sargent's Holy Grail paintings have long been one of

New York's First Silk Shop Suggests Gifts of Silk, First.

## FRUTCHEY SILK SHOP

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She, who uses discretion in dress,  
will appreciate a gift of black silk—  
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So true in hue that you can wash, if you wish, each color—even black. Consider, please, the acceptability of a specially priced gift length, in our chic Black Moire box, tied 'round with red ribbon.

Black "Truhu" Crepe de Chine dress length.....	\$10.00
(white and 35 colors as well).	
Black "Truhu" radium dress length.....	11.00
(white and 25 colors as well).	
Black "Truhu" Canton Crepe dress length.....	15.00
(white and 40 colors as well).	
Black "Truhu" Satin crepe dress length.....	15.00
(white and 20 colors as well).	
Black "Truhu" Satin Canton dress length.....	20.00

Each length guaranteed to hold its color, thus adding an unusually practical aspect to that of discretion reflected in silks sponsored by Mr. Frutchev.

## TURK AMITY TREATY RATIFICATION URGED

### Failure Would Peril American Rights and Relief Work, Says Princeton Professor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12 (Special)—Urging the ratification of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Turkey which is now being considered, Philip Marshall Brown, professor of international law at Princeton, made clear the position which he will take as a member of the expert committee to handle relations with Turkey. Professor Brown has been charged d'affaires and secretary to the American Embassy in Constantinople. He said, in part:

To fail to ratify the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, signed by the members of the Lausanne Conference on Aug. 6, would obviously take away whatever rights American citizens have in Turkey and leave them absolutely subject to the will of the Turk. To delay even to ratify this treaty would injure all the American interests in Turkey by the needless irritation which such action would arouse on the part of the Turks.

There is, unfortunately, agitation in certain quarters to oppose ratification with the Turks on the basis of the Lausanne Conference. This agitation is reprehensible for several reasons. First of all, because, so far as the United States is concerned, it has to do with a treaty which has not yet been made public, and, therefore, cannot properly be discussed. Second, those who are unquestionably involved in this agitation, the desire being, on the part of political opponents, to discredit the foreign policy of this Administration. Last of all, the agitation reflects the old classic sentiment of Christian versus heathenism, the ancient hostility against the Moors.

### "European Powers Responsible"

Let us, then, these factors aside, whatever there may be to regret concerning the situation in the Near East, the responsibility falls squarely on the shoulders of the European powers. They were unable to agree on a common program because of rival ambitions. None of them were willing to fight the Turk, largely because of

"European Powers Responsible"

Let us, then, these factors aside, whatever there may be to regret concerning the situation in the Near East, the responsibility falls squarely on the shoulders of the European powers. They were unable to agree on a common program because of rival ambitions. None of them were willing to fight the Turk, largely because of

"European Powers Responsible"

The United States cannot be held

reasonably responsible for the failure

of the European powers, and it is

evident that no serious-minded person would dare propose that the United States fight Turkey single-handed. The alternatives left are to fail to ratify or to ratify the Treaty of Amity and Commerce signed on Aug. 6.

To call the Turk names now and to

denounce him, no matter how justly,

serves no useful purpose unless it is

accompanied by drastic action. The

many American institutions minis-

tering to the higher needs and the

law is sanctioned.

## GOVERNOR UPHOLDS LAW ENFORCEMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Continued from Page 1)

performing his duty under his oath when he is not bending his energies toward the enforcement of the liquor law?"

Later he said: "To enforce prohibition law will require co-operation; active working co-operation, result-getting co-operation. Co-operation in the form of talk and fault-finding is not worth having. The kind of co-operation that we need is the kind that informs us as to who is violating the law where the law is being violated, when it is being violated, and then ready to roll up its sleeves and assist in bringing the criminal into court."

"The relation of the young citizenship to the prohibition law" was the subject discussed by Mrs. Leon Holley,

FOREIGN BORN IN U.S.  
NUMBER 13,712,754Report of Secretary of Labor  
Davis Discusses Immigration  
and Other Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Hundreds of immigrants are smuggled into the United States every year in violation of the law. It is revealed in the annual report of James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, made public today. The stopping up of this gap in enforcement of the immigration law, with provision for lessening the hardships of aliens found to be outside the quotas, should be considered in any immigration legislation which Congress may devise to take the place of the present Three Per Cent Act which expires in June, 1924, the report states. Modification of all laws dealing with the alien, and revision of existing laws to eliminate "conflict and inconsistencies" which have developed during two years of operation, is recommended.

Going into the matter of specific amendments which have been shown to be desirable, Mr. Davis recommends a code based upon the following provisions: Penalizing aliens who enter in defiance of the law; annual enrollment of all aliens; exclusion as permanent residents of all non-naturalized aliens of all races; selection of immigrants "on the basis of our needs as a nation and economically;" and selection and inspection abroad sufficient to avoid the turning back of large numbers of prospective immigrants after they reach American ports.

## Weak Spots in Law

The need for "early, comprehensive and systematic legislation" is particularly stressed, although the Secretary makes it plain that the development of "weak spots" in the present law in no way indicates that the law is a failure. "It has undoubtedly accomplished the general purpose for which it was enacted and has done so with a degree of success which few anticipated." It is to be regretted, states the report, that in its enforcement "much suffering has been brought to innocent aliens in their

efforts to enter this country," and it is pointed out that the weaknesses which two years' operation has brought to light should be remedied as speedily as possible.

The magnitude of the immigration problem is indicated by immigration statistics included in the report, which show that the foreign-born in the United States now number 13,712,754 out of a total white population of 94,820,915.

The part played by the Department of Labor in adjudicating industrial disputes is outlined in the report as one of the most important functions of the department. This service it accomplishes directly through the conciliation service, and indirectly through labor investigations and cost of living surveys, which are declared to be the basis of settlement of wage controversies in more than 50 per cent of the cases in which such controversies arise.

"The conciliation service of the Government becomes year by year a more important factor in the maintenance of industrial peace," it is stated. During the year the conciliation commissioners were called upon in 534 trade disputes and strikes, involving 254,320 workers. In 428 of these cases the department secured "amicable settlement."

## Child Labor Legislation

Attention is called, in the report, to the need for federal child labor legislation, and the steadily mounting number of child workers during the year and a half since the federal law was nullified by the Supreme Court decision. Of the 24 cities supplying data for the first half of 1923 and the corresponding period of 1922, all except Washington reported increases in the number of 14 and 15-year-old children taking out work permits. The increase in the present year over 1922 was 37 per cent.

"Apparently some states are very successful in handling this problem, while others fail utterly to give it any attention," it is stated. "Unless a plan can be devised for uniform legislation by the several states to suppress this evil, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be necessary to eliminate from our civilization this evil so fraught with danger to our future national life." Legislation must be carefully drawn, it is pointed out, not to interfere with vocational training in the schools.

REPUBLICANS ALLOT DELEGATES  
FOR 1110 SEATS IN CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

electoral vote, or a majority thereof, for the Republican nominee for President in the last preceding Presidential election is to receive three additional delegates-at-large. The committee's former action gave each state in the latter class only two additional delegates-at-large. The delegations of the states going Republican in 1920 are thus increased by one over the committee's previous action.

## Southland's Increase

In the south most of the delegations were increased by one and two votes, in the case of Georgia it being from 9 to 18; in that of Louisiana, 9 to 13; Mississippi, 4 to 12; South Carolina, 4 to 11, and Texas, 17 to 23. The total number of delegates in the 1920 convention was 984. According to the first action of the national committee this was increased to 1056, but under the action taken today the total will be 1110.

The action of the committee was in the form of a resolution presented by George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and national committee man from that State.

Mr. Howell in his talk to the committee expressed amazement that the matter should be brought before the committee without notice.

"If it had been known," he said, "progressive thought throughout the country would have been represented here in numbers, whereas there are only one or two. Everyone knows that the national convention is largely controlled by southern representation. The hearing in this case has been an ex parte one. It will cause you more trouble than anything you may suggest with reference to apportionment."

The committee voted to have the Republican national convention at

SCHOOL PROPOSITION  
IN ST. JOSEPH BEATEN

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 12 (Special)—Voters yesterday defeated 6799 to 7468 a proposed school bond issue of \$3,000,000. The project was advocated by a citizens' committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, including a women's advisory committee, and was opposed by a group from the City Club objecting to increased taxes.

Opposition of the Ku Klux Klan also was felt, an official statement to members of the order expressing dissatisfaction with the manner in which the school board is chosen. Several thousand school children were in a pageant last week held in an effort to put the bonds over.

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55 Brattle St., 17-19 Hanover St.  
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BOSTON  
Marston Quality for 76 years

MR. MCADOO HITS  
COOLIDGE MESSAGE

Calls It "Counsel of Dormancy"  
—Deplores Dismissal of Bonus,  
Says Tax Plan Far From New

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 (AP)—President Coolidge's message to Congress was called "a counsel of dormancy," and his opposition to a bonus for ex-service men characterized as a summary dismissal of "just claims for consideration," in an address by William Gibbs McAdoo before the Democratic Luncheon Club and Women's Democratic League here today.

## Counsel of Dormancy

"The President's message," said Mr. McAdoo in part, "is largely a counsel of dormancy. Nowhere is there the stimulating call of progress. The world is in motion and vital domestic problems press upon us for solution, but no effective program is offered for the alleviation or correction of domestic ills, nor is encouragement given for invigorating international policies which will reopen world markets for our surplus products, tend to promote economic stability, or encourage peace and tranquility between nations." Continuing, he said:

The most affirmative part of the President's message is the recommendation of tax reduction. The whole country favors tax reduction. The Democratic Party has stood consistently for it since the beginning of the war, and should co-operate with any regard to ease the tax burden. This effort should be directed, not alone to a reduction in the gross sum of taxation, but to an equitable distribution of the burden.

The President's proposal to put a lighter tax on the production of sugar, produced by the sweat of the brow and the toil of the brain, than upon unearned incomes, namely those which come from investments, is commendable. This proposition was first made by the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury in 1918, and was offered in 1921 as an amendment to the revenue bill by Senator Hiram Johnson. It was defeated by a vote of 36 Republicans to 21 Democrats on the ground, as stated by Senator Penrose, then chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, that:

The question of earned and unearned incomes was most exhaustively considered by the committee, by the Senate and by the Treasury Department, and the opinion was unanimously that any such provision was impossible of administration.

What has produced this extraordinary reversal of opinion on the part of the Treasury Department and the Administration? If this provision was nearly impossible of administration in 1921, why is it possible of administration in 1923?

## Discusses the Bonus

The President opposes any increase in the pay of the soldiers who fought the war to victory. Although a great reduction in the tax burden can be made and the reasonable compensation provided for the soldiers and sailors can be provided at the same time, the President is determined that justice shall not be done to the war veterans.

Their just claims for consideration are summarily dismissed, but the President is strong for the maintenance of the Payne-McCumber tariff bill, with its protective trusts, monopolies and combinations, a restraint of trade a subsidy estimated at more than \$3,000,000,000 per annum, or twice as much as it will take to pay the soldiers' bonus in cash. For privilege, everything; for the defenders of the country, nothing.

The President declares that no more important duty rests on the Government than the adequate care of disabled veterans, and yet there is no word of reprehension for the grafters who have disgraced the Veterans' Bureau and have stolen or misappropriated funds which were set aside to take care of the men and women who suffered.

The President offers no constructive thought on the railroad problem, perhaps the most important domestic problem confronting the Nation. He generalizes somewhat vaguely about the value of consolidations, and suggests that the railroads be given authority to voluntarily consolidate.

NEW ZEALAND STARTS  
CENTRAL SCHOOLS

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Nov. 9. (Special Correspondence)—The application to New Zealand of the American idea of consolidated schools has been talked of for some years, but it was only this week that the decision was taken to establish the first school of this kind. The little township of Plopi, in the "back blocks" of the Auckland Province, has been selected as the site of the school, and one of the two experts who chose it did so with first-hand knowledge of the working of the system in the United States. It is intended to bring in children to the

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Importer of China and Glass  
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Very Rare Old China Now on Exhibition:

Royal Worcester Tea Set, made in 1814.  
Sèvres Soup Plate, made in 1753.  
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Crown Derby Soup and Dinner Plate, made in 1784.  
Sèvres Dinner Plate, made in 1795.

## Household Problems

"Call any week day, between nine and five, and see if we cannot help to solve them. We have nothing for sale—only a practical, non-commercial, demonstration of helpful, labor-saving devices and methods for the home, which have been thoroughly tested by our own experience.

The MODERN METHODS KITCHEN  
Suite 214 234 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

central school in the township from the outlying schools by motor lorry.

A good deal is hoped for from this idea of centralization. The higher the standard of education aimed at, the more serious the problem of the small country school, especially in the "out back" districts. It is hard to staff such schools, and even if capable teachers are secured, the teaching can hardly be as efficient as in larger schools. Bringing children together every day from tiny scattered communities should do something to break down the cramping isolation of the "back blocks." The motor has made the consolidated school possible, a fact that should be placed to the credit of the inventor of the internal combustion engine.

REVOLT DECLARED  
SPREADING NORTH

Border Inhabitants Uneasy as  
Sonora Is Reported Object  
of Rebel Attack

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 12 (P)—Interest along the Mexican border incident to the uprising against the Obregon régime centers about the report from Nogales, Ariz., that more than 2000 armed insurgents are marching from Tepic, west coast town, now in the hands of the rebels, to take the states of Sinaloa and Sonora.

The international line runs between Sonora and New Mexico, and for a short distance, Sonora also meets Arizona.

Moving with great rapidity under the leadership of Gens. M. M. Dieguez, Marcialo Gaxiola and Rafael Buelna, the invaders are taking control of all towns in the line of march, it is said. General Dieguez is reported to have declared his forces would remain in the field until Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles has been removed irrevocably from the possible field of Mexican presidential candidates.

## Governor Enriquez Safe

Having been advised that Governor Enriquez of Chihuahua has arrived in Chihuahua City, authorities at Juarez, across the line from here, are concerned with a report that Juan Zubaran, brother of Rafael Zubaran, captain, provisional President of the Vera Cruz Government, is here in the interest of the rebellion.

There had been rumors that Governor Enriquez had been captured by rebel troops in Zacatecas. He left Monday for Mexico City hoping to settle the factional differences between President Obregon and Adolfo De la Huerta, leader of the revolt, but was halted by the blowing up of railroad tracks.

## Yaqui Chieftain Held

Federal troops have captured Gen. Fructuoso Mendez, Yaqui chieftain, who recently entered northwest Mexico from Mexico City, via El Paso, on what was described as a mysterious mission to the Yaqui Indians at Ortiz and Bacum. General Mendez is reported held at Hermosillo.

J. Alonso Ulloa, Mexican Consul at Brownsville, Tex., is reported by his friends in Brownsville to be en route to Vera Cruz, taking with him 25,000 pesos alleged to belong to the State of Tamaulipas. He will deliver the sum to Governor de Lara; now with the De la Huerta forces, his friends said, having refused to use them to purchase arms and ammunition for federal forces at Matamoros.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 12 (P)—Revolutionary headquarters in Vera Cruz last night reported the receipt of a wireless message announcing that the garrison at Tampico had joined the revolt, but newspaper dispatches from that city said the entire oil region from Tampico to Tuxpan was peaceful and that there were no rebels in the district. The newspaper El Mundo was the authority for the statement that the civil officials at Tampico had been replaced by the military and that troops had been posted throughout the city.

"Women as a World Force," is the slogan of the biennial of the general federation, which is to be tied in ingeniously with a movement for home improvement. The federation's home extension service department is in charge of Mrs. Joseph S. Leach of Walpole, Mass. In California it is in charge of Mrs. Clarence Haring of Berkeley, state chairman of the home extension service, and Mrs. William W. Goodrich of San Joaquin, state chairman of the department of home economics. The work of these departments includes co-operation with all types of extension service dealing with the rural home; it rephrases an old saying that the modern woman's

CALIFORNIA PLANS  
FOR CLUB BIENNIAL

Women's Federation Program to  
Stress World Court and In-  
ternational Peace

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 6 (Staff Correspondence)—Club women in the Bay Cities district of northern California are preparing for the June biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which will bring representatives from every state and from 18 foreign countries for an 11-day convention in Los Angeles. The recent visit to California of Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation, who outlined broadly the convention program, and the work of Mrs. John G. Urquhart, president of the state federation, are jointly credited with much of the organization work that has been accomplished.

The biennial program, as outlined by Mrs. Winter to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, will stress world peace and the World Court. The approach to this theme will be through a discussion of affairs in which the women of the United States are most interested, listed under six departments: American citizenship; applied education; international relations; fine arts, legislation and publicity.

## Women as a World Force

"And what will it mean?" asks Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, California director for the federation. "The answer to this is expressed in what it has meant to have Mrs. Winter make her official visit to the six districts of the State as a foreword to the biennial convention, coming as she has with her inspiration, her idealism, and her emphasis on the solution of the world's problems in terms of human equations, women being one of the known quantities. Club life in this State can never be the same again. We have heard the truth, we have had visualized for us a concrete picture of our power in the world, and we have dreamed dreams which every other woman shall catch the same burning desire to be a part of the phalanx that must march forward to royal accomplishments."

It is well understood among club women of California that Mrs. Winter did a great service for this State by presenting the World Court plan so clearly. She aimed to anchor it to a new international moral standard, a new democracy pushing slowly against the sluggish currents of isolation, fear, and misunderstanding among the nations.

## Teachers' Petition Favor

One immediate tangible result of her visit is seen in the following petition now being circulated among the school teachers of California's public schools at the request of the federation's department of international relations:

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, earnestly petition the President and Senate of the United States to act at once with regard to the entrance of the United States into a World Court.

Special meetings have already been called," says a federation announcement.

"The matter is considered of such vital importance by superintendents and principals that time will be allowed for study before the opportunity to sign is given the teachers of the State."

"Women as a World Force," is the slogan of the biennial of the general federation, which is to be tied in ingeniously with a movement for home improvement. The federation's home extension service department is in charge of Mrs. Joseph S. Leach of Walpole, Mass. In California it is in charge of Mrs. Clarence Haring of Berkeley, state chairman of the home extension service, and Mrs. William W. Goodrich of San Joaquin, state chairman of the department of home economics. The work of these departments includes co-operation with all types of extension service dealing with the rural home; it rephrases an old saying that the modern woman's

Women should have lasting qualities—thus our slogan—"GIFTS THAT LAST"—denotes the quality of our jewelry and kindred lines of the highest and prices as reasonable as consistent with their real worth.

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MANDATE SYSTEM  
DEBATED IN PARIS

Charges of Discrimination Made  
Regarding Colonies

PARIS, Dec. 12 (P)—The alleged tendency of powers holding mandates from the League of Nations for the Government of former German colonies to place their own colonies and protectorates in a more advantageous economic and financial position than the territories entrusted to them under mandate was put squarely before the League Council today.

The whole problem of the mandatory system was discussed in great detail and a series of resolutions adopted intended to insure the co-operation of the powers in perfecting the mandate system, which affects the welfare of some 60,000,000 people.</p

## THIRTY-SIX NATIONS HELP YOUTH OF EUROPE TO AID THEMSELVES

### Student Friendship Fund Provides Universities of 19 Countries With Means to Carry on Their Work

That Europe's future leaders may be saved, the students of 36 nations have joined in the Student Friendship Fund which, this year, as for three years past, will help the youth of the colleges and universities of 19 war-ridden nations to help themselves. The European Student Relief, which has charge of the administration of the Student Friendship Fund, was organized in 1920 when it was found that the war not only had stripped many European universities of the funds with which to carry on their work, but had deprived both faculty and students of resources with which to support themselves. From the beginning the enterprise was supported by students for students. The money sent was not charity, but merely the means for helping the youth in Europe's schools to help themselves.

Already in the United States, and in 35 other nations, the students are engaged in a campaign to raise the funds necessary to help these youths to carry through another winter in school. The campaign in the eastern sections of the United States is under the general direction of Raymond T. Rich, who for the last two years has been active in Europe in the administration of the funds of the Student Relief. In describing this year's efforts to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Rich declared that the need in Europe was greater and the response of American students more enthusiastic than during any other year. Harvard University has pledged \$5000 as a minimum sum. Smith College has already forwarded the results of this year's campaign which brought \$6000. Simmons College has given \$1500 and many other schools across the country have pledged similar sums.

#### Food Has Served 22,000,000 Meals

In general charge of the Student Friendship Fund in America is Dr. John R. Mott. Among the members of the advisory committee are Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover, Miss Jane Addams, Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, Mary E. Woolsey, president of Mount Holyoke College, Dr. Stephen P. Dugan, Manley O. Hudson, professor, Harvard University.

There are, at the present time, approximately 500,000 students in the universities of Europe, and of these 105,000 in 200 different institutions have received definite constructive help from the Student Relief. In the United States, alone, students from 580 schools and colleges have contributed to the support of this undertaking. During the three years in which it has operated, the students of the world have supplied to the less fortunate students of Europe over 22,000,000 meals, have distributed nearly 500,000 articles of clothing and 70,000 books. In addition to helping the students in the organization of their own kitchens and messes, and their own clothing stores, the student relief has made it possible for these European students to establish bookbinderies and printing shops, translation bureaux, laundries, co-operative farms and student-built dormitories.

**Students Build 10 Dormitories.**  
Ten great dormitories near the city of Prague, Czechoslovakia, which house several thousand students, were built almost entirely because of the support of the student relief and the willingness of the students themselves to work. In Prague there are, probably, more students than in any other European city. Three years ago housing conditions for the students were intolerable. Two thousand of them, investigation indicated, were sleeping in the railway stations and in the halls of public buildings. At the suggestion of the members of a student Bible class in Prague, it was proposed that the students build their own dormitories. Helped by a small sum from relief sources, they set about it. Most of the work was done at night, by the light of great electric lamps. There were no eight-hour days; Saturdays off or double pay for overtime for these students. All through the winter—hundreds of them working in shifts—they kept at this job, and a year later the buildings were ready for occupancy.

During the present winter the greatest task of the Student Friendship Fund is in Russia. Russian students not only have inadequate facilities for carrying on their work, they lack sufficient food and clothing and adequate housing facilities. Despite their handicaps, the universities of Russia were never so crowded nor the youth of Russia so eager to carry on to fit themselves for constructive service in the new Russia. There are 31,500 Russian students who must be provided with supplementary food and clothing by the European Student

Relief. In addition there are 14,000 refugee students in Central and Eastern Europe—Russians, Ukrainians, Georgians, Armenians and Greeks—who are without home or funds and are dependent upon the European Student Relief. Beside these measures of definite help there are innumerable self-help enterprises in Germany and in Eastern Europe which, each year, demand a certain measure of assistance from the relief fund in order to maintain themselves.

#### Students of 33 Schools Pledge Relief Efforts for Russians

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 12 (Special)—Faculty and student representatives of 33 schools and colleges in this section of the United States met in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel here on Saturday night to consider the critical conditions existing in European university circles, and to determine what steps could be taken for their betterment. Alba B. Johnson, former president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, presided and the speakers included, besides the student representatives of various institutions, Graham R. Taylor, formerly an attaché of the American Embassy in Russia and who has just completed a survey of conditions there, and Conrad Hoffman Jr., organizer and executive-secretary of the European Student Relief.

In outlining the situation among the students of Russia, some 30,000 of whom constitute the major responsibility of the Student Friendship Fund



Raymond T. Rich

Directing Student Friendship Fund Campaign in Eastern United States

Much of the Work on 10 of These Structures Was Done at Night by the Aid of Great Electric Lights

### CITY ART JURY PLAN MEETS WITH FAVOR

#### Portland (Ore.) Commission Proposal Backed by Women's Club and Architects

PORLTAND, Ore., Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—A proposal for the creation of a municipal art commission for Portland, to pass on plans for public buildings and their locations, the location of statuary, and other kindred questions, has been put forward with the endorsement of the Portland Women's Club and the Portland Art Institute. City officials before whom the subject has been laid have expressed themselves as in sympathy with the project. H. E. Plummer, chief of municipal building, in speakers, said:

It is my belief that an art commission could do much to direct public opinion and official action along paths that would make Portland a more beautiful and more artistic city than it is. It is my observation that such a commission in our cities have performed practical work of great value.

Mr. Plummer went on to say that he doubted the expediency of utilizing the service of such a commission in passing on plans for privately owned buildings which had been a proposal made by some of the advocates of the art commission plan.

Sydney Bell, prominent Portland artist, said he believed a municipal art commission could do a work of great value if care were exercised in the selection of its personnel. He held it to be extremely important that persons who know art should compose such a commission. He concluded:

It is certainly important that statuary which is to be placed in various places about the city should be up to a high standard and that it should be properly located and placed.

W. L. Lucius, a leading architect, expressed similar views and cited an example of the bad effects of lack of skilled supervision in the erection of public buildings, one of the larger fire department buildings recently erected at a prominent downtown location. He declared:

If we had an art commission such an architectural monstrosity as that building would never be permitted to be erected. We should make our public buildings slightly as well as useful.

The organizations which are supporting the art commission project have announced that they will try to get action thereon through the city council or by initiative measure.

**NEW JERSEY POWER & LIGHT**

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—The report of the New Jersey Power & Light Company for the year ended Aug. 31 shows gross earnings of \$855,521 and net earnings of \$263,503.

### ALIENS SMUGGLED ACROSS BORDER

#### Quota System Leads to Use of Underground Route

SARNIA, Ont., Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence)—While it is primarily a matter for the attention of United States immigration officials, the smuggling of aliens into that country from this side of the river has reached such proportions as to cause uneasiness here. Every night, under cover of darkness, numbers are transferred across the St. Clair in rowboats and launches, and presumably taken on to Detroit by motor. The explanation is given that hundreds of aliens, to avoid being turned back as the result of operation of the quota system at New York, are "dumped" into Canada and taken to the border, with the United States as their ultimate destination.

The "underground" route is only a link in this well-known route. It is suggested that there are organized bands of "smugglers" engaged in taking unauthorized persons into the United States, and color is lent to this assertion by the fact that many hundreds of newcomers from Europe have reached Wallaceburg and other towns not far from the international line, and these make no secret of their anxiety to reach the United States.

It is also announced that United States immigration and police officials are redoubling their efforts to keep a close check on aliens entering at river points and in between.

**FILM OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Nearly every phase of undergraduate activity at Columbia University here, covering academic, athletic and social life, is soon to be depicted in a five reel motion picture which will be taken on the campus, according to tentative plans announced by Prof. Edward M. Earle. The Alumni Association has contributed \$1000 to a fund for developing the film, which, it is said, will probably take about a year to complete.

### COATS OF SILVER SEEN AT CAT SHOW

#### Silver Society's New York Exhibit Brings Out the Best There in Persian "Catdom"

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—The Silver Society, composed of persons who raise pure Silver Persian cats, has just held an exhibit of cats at the Italian Gardens of the Biltmore Hotel. The exhibitors listed in the catalogue were most all women. All the cats showed the results of care and affectionate treatment, and well-kept coats of silver.

This show, the eleventh specialty show of the Silver Society, was given for the benefit of the Ellin Prince Speyer Hospital for Animals. The president of the Silver Society is Mrs. Arthur H. Churchill; the chairman of the show committee, Mrs. Lyman B. Sturgis; the show manager, Miss Carroll Macy, and the chairman of publicity, Mrs. H. B. Nichols.

The exhibitors came from Washington, D. C.; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts and numbered 44. Some had more than one cat in the show.

The prize winners were:

Best Male—Wintage El Farado; owner, Mrs. A. H. Churchill.

Best Female—Wintage Dawn o' Liberty; owner, Mrs. A. H. Churchill.

Best Male Novice—Wintage Silver Sandals.

Best Female Novice—Wintage Silver Hope; owner of both, Mrs. A. H. Churchill.

Best Cat—Debutante; owner, Clara H. Higgins.

Best Neuter—Chieftain; owner, Mr. Edward de Carne.

Best Champion—Champion Roblyn II of Minnesota; owner, Mrs. L. S. Gergel.

All exhibitors were eligible for special prizes. Only members of the Silver Society were eligible for cups and trophies.

## COLOMBIA'S PROSPERITY ASSURED, REPORTS RETURNING U. S. MISSION

### Railroad Construction Called Key to Nation's Future—Americans Institute Many Reforms

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—A future of sound and enduring prosperity is being built in Colombia the most neighboring South American nation to the United States, is the opinion of Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, professor of economics and finances at Princeton University, and chairman of the American Financial Advisory Commission which has just returned to the United States after serving in Colombia at the invitation of the Colombian Government. The other members of the commission were Dr. Fred R. Fairchild, professor of economics and society at Yale University; Howard M. Jefferson, manager of personnel department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City; Thomas R. Lill, a New York accountant; and Frederick B. Luquen, professor of Spanish at Yale University.

Under the advice of the commission thorough-going banking, currency, taxation and auditing reforms were enacted into law in Colombia, and under the stress of financial crisis a new bank of the republic was established in four days and is now in successful operation. Dr. Kemmerer was recommended to Colombia as head of the commission by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

#### Rail Construction

Speaking for the commission, Dr. Kemmerer said in a report to the American Society of the United States:

The key to the situation in Colombia is railroad construction. Of the \$25,000,000 Colombia is receiving from the United States in connection with the Panama Canal Treaty, \$20,000,000 is to be devoted to railroad construction, and of this sum \$5,000,000 is in the hands of the Colombian Government awaiting to be used for railroad building. Another \$5,000,000 will be due next September, and so on each year till the full sum is paid. And with this \$20,000,000 as a margin, Colombia expects to borrow further funds to extend her railroads during the years immediately before us.

With the financial reform she has just put through, with her small public debt, less than \$30,000,000, and her splendid debt record, with her great natural resources and with the strong group of men now in control of the national Government, under the leadership of General Ospina, an intelligent statesman of breadth and public spirit, the future of Colombia is, in my judgment, exceptionally bright.

#### CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Cuban-American Sugar Company, in its year-end report, reports no profit or \$4,003,148 in interest, depreciation and other charges, compared with \$2,023,447 in the previous year.

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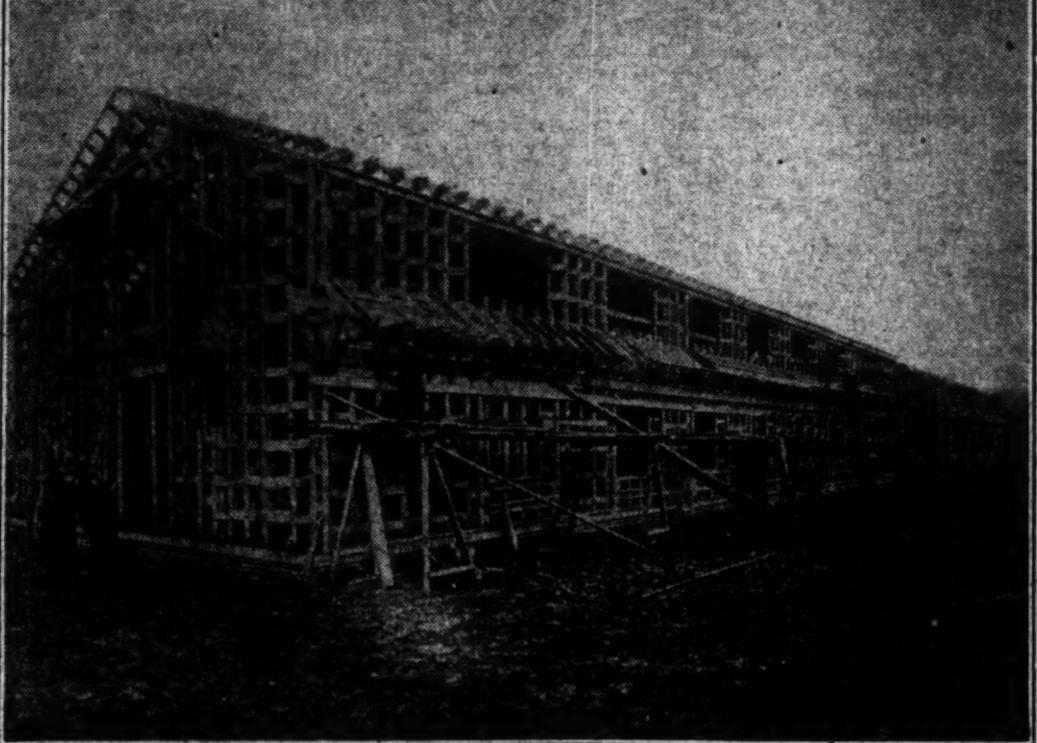
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## BLUE SKY LAW CHARGES HEARD

### Two Complaints of Violations Publicly Investigated Before Utilities Board

Charged with violations of the "Blue Sky" Law, the Department of Public Utilities at the State House today gave public hearings to George A. Eastman & Co., Inc., brokers. Two complaints for infractions of the law regulating the sale of securities were lodged with the commission and considered by them.

In the first case, according to Inspector Edward Maloney of the department, H. L. P. Richards of Fall River invested some \$3900 in the form of installment payments to purchase through Eastman & Co. 25,000 shares of Bagdad Silver stock. The first transaction, it was said, took place in October of 1920, the last payment being made in April of this year.

It was alleged that Eastman & Co. failed to deliver the stock and agreements were finally made under the circumstances and the brokerage house paid some money on account to Mr. Richards and agreed to deliver to him 14,000 shares. These agreements, it is alleged, were not kept and the matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Public Utilities.

Charles S. Hill, representing Eastman & Co., today asked for a continuance of the hearing till Dec. 31, and told the commissioners that in the meantime he will endeavor to have the balance of the original contract made good to Mr. Richards. The hearing was thereby continued.

In the second case, it was brought out that Henry C. Pringle of 28 Webster Street, Brookline, purchased through a brokerage house 2000 shares of Bagdad Silver, for which he paid about \$20 a share, and was unable to get the stock because a stop order had been issued preventing the transfer.

The certificates which the brokerage house got from Eastman & Co. were found to have the stop order issued against them by an officer of the Bagdad Silver Mine Company, who claimed that Eastman & Co. owed him for the stock.

This matter will be taken up by the Boston Curb Exchange, according to Edward G. Morris, a curb broker, and Secretary Cronin of the exchange. An attempt to straighten out the matter will be made in the next week, so that Mr. Pringle can get the stock he bought. The case was continued one week.

### ELECTIONS HELD IN TWELVE CITIES OUTSIDE OF BOSTON

Elections took place yesterday in 12 cities outside of Boston, but in three of them—Attleboro, Beverly and North Adams—there were no mayoralty contests. The outstanding feature of the elections in these 12 municipalities was the victory of Michael J. O'Hara, Republican, of Worcester, over Mayor Peter F. Sullivan, Democrat, who was seeking a fifth term. Mayor Sullivan had announced that if he won he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor at the state primaries next year. Other mayors were elected as follows:

Chelsea—Lawrence F. Quigley, non-partisan, re-elected.

Everett—Lester D. Chisholm, non-partisan, re-elected.

Lawrence—Walter T. Rochefort, non-partisan.

Lynn—Harland A. McPhetres, non-partisan, re-elected.

Middleton—John V. Kimball, non-partisan, re-elected.

Newton—Edwin O. Childs, Republican, Democrat, re-elected.

Somerville—John M. Webster, Republican, re-elected.

Woburn—Stephen S. Bean, Republican, re-elected.

The contest in Worcester was a close one, Mr. O'Hara winning by a plurality of only 576. Former Mayor Sullivan's friends declare that his defeat will not prevent him from being a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. The mayor-elect has been a member of the Worcester city government for the past nine years.

Somerville and Woburn also had lively contests, the results being in doubt in both cities until long after midnight. In Somerville Mayor John M. Webster was opposed by John J.

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Murphy, Democrat, and in Woburn, Mayor Stephen S. Bean, Republican, by Patrick E. Kelley, Democrat. Both mayors came through by small margins.

Mayor McPhetres of Lynn was re-elected by a large plurality over former Mayor Walter H. Creamer. His margin was 9957 and the total vote—nearly 24,000—was the largest in the history of the city.

Everett produced an election highlight in the defeat of the attempt to rescind the previous acceptance of the Sunday sports bill by the narrow margin of 161 votes.

### NEW EXPORT TRADE FOR BOSTON SOUGHT

Army Base Leased to Firm Which Will Use It as Terminal—Hope to Boom Port

New export business for the port of Boston, originating in the middle west and previously routed through other North Atlantic seaports, has already come in sight, following the extensive trip through the west of Harvey C. Miller, president of the Boston Tide-water Terminal, Inc., according to an announcement today by Capt. J. M. Hoffman, vice-president and general manager of the company. The concern is operating the Army Base, South Boston, built by the Government during the war, under terms of a lease recently issued by the Shipping Board.

The promoters hope to boom the export and import business of the port of Boston. A feature of the terminal is the storage space, adjacent to the loading berths.

Space at the Terminal is available for nine steamships at one time. Eight are due there within the next three days, and a total of 20 vessels are scheduled to dock there prior to Dec. 25, including both foreign and intercoastal.

"It is our intention to operate the terminal as a great center for handling the import and export commerce of New England. The New England manufacturers has never provided with water-side storage where he can store and assemble his product until such time as he has sufficient to form a suitable shipment to his foreign market. We are in a position to take any commodity which manufacturers desire to export and store this commodity at reasonable rates, either until such time as a vessel calls for it or until such time as there is sufficient of the commodity to form a cargo.

"This storage is directly adjacent to the berths of the vessels and transfer of the commodity from storage to vessels' holds is done without the necessity of loading in the trucks or railroad cars. This gives the New England manufacturers the opportunity to store their goods in modern, up-to-date warehouse space, and put it in the vessels at a minimum cost and with minimum risks as to pilferage, damage, break or fire."

**PORSCHE DEMOCRATS WIN**  
MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 12 (Special) — Municipal election in Manchester yesterday resulted in a complete Democratic victory in Portsmouth, where Orval A. Dexter was elected Mayor over Frank W. Knight, Republican nominee and president of the Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce. Keene the Republican Mayor, Robert T. Kingsbury, was re-elected, but the Democrats gained one seat in the City Council.

**REPORT ON JUNIOR COLLEGE**  
George F. Zook, director of the Massachusetts Commission on Higher Education, will report on the junior college as the commission recommends it for the State, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, Saturday afternoon at the Boston City Club. William M. Proctor, professor of education at Leland Stanford Junior University, California, will speak on the junior college as it is functioning in California.

**SIR G. E. FOSTER URGES BENEFITS OF LEAGUE**  
TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The purposes and achievements of the League of Nations were explained by Sir George E. Foster to the members of the Women's

### FARMING INDUSTRY THRIVING IN EUROPE

American Observer Finds Farmer About Most Prosperous Class  
—Frenchmen Buying Bonds

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, Dec. 12—Farmers are about the most prosperous class in Europe, especially in France and Germany, it was reported to the American Farm Bureau Federation delegates here by Gray Silver, who has just returned from an observation trip to see things with the eyes of a farmer. Mr. Silver is in charge of the federation's legislative activities in Washington.

Nowhere in the world today is so much new farm machinery to be seen as in France, said Mr. Silver. This was in part due to reconstruction of devastated areas, but the same observation holds true for all of France, he said. The French peasants, he said, who have scored machinery in the past, are taking to the American idea of applied mechanics on the farm. This, he declared, is taking them out of the condition of peasantries.

French and German farm prosperity also is shown in the construction he was going on everywhere in permanent improvements on barns and houses. He asserted that such investments could not be made unless the farmers were earning the money to pay for them. He said some exception might be made in the case of Germany on account of money conditions, which made it wise for people to convert their produce into property of some kind as quickly as possible.

That the French farmers is prosperous he declared was proven by the fact that the peasants bought 90 per cent of the government bonds issued to rehabilitate the devastated areas. He said French farmers are getting a much higher price for wheat than the American because of the French tariff. In spite of high-priced wheat, he said, the French buy bread at 3 cents a pound, while on lower-priced wheat Americans pay 10 cents a pound for bread. Better quality of American flour may have something to do with the difference, he suggested, but would not account for the entire spread.

He declared the American farmer was vitally interested in measures to increase the consumption of food in Germany, where he saw lack of food and more undernourishment. Germans could use American surpluses if it was possible for it to buy them, he pointed out.

German farmers have been greatly aided by the production of cheap potash and nitrates in ammunition plants which had been turned over to private corporations. German farmers, he stated, are getting nitrates 20 per cent cheaper than imported Chilean, and he declared this was an argument supporting the federation's demand that the Muscle Shoals plant be turned over to some private enterprise for similar service to American farmers.

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## GAME REFUGE BILL WOULD NOT ADD TAX

Asks Congress to Provide Federal License Fee for Sportsmen Only, Say Its Advocates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The outstanding feature of the Tenth National Game Conference at the Waldorf appears to be the unanimous endorsement of the Game Refuge Bill, recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Daniel R. Anthony Jr., representative from Kansas. The bill is officially known as H. R. 745. The subject was handled at Tuesday's session in the following manner:

"Northern Views on the Game Refuge Bill," by William C. Adams, director of fisheries and game of Massachusetts; "Southern Views on the Game Refuge Bill," by A. A. Richardson, chief game warden of South Carolina; "Western Views on the Game Refuge Bill," by F. M. Newbert, president of the California Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.

R. P. Holland, vice-president of the American Game Protective Association, says of the bill:

As the population of the United States increases it is necessary that certain areas be set aside as refuges for different species of game and all who are interested in the American principle of free shooting is to be maintained, areas must be furnished on which the man of ordinary means may enjoy a few days of healthful recreation at the proper season. Several years ago the United States entered into a treaty with Canada for the protection of migratory birds. If we are to gain the treaty obligations, we must set aside areas on which no shooting is permitted. On such territory the natural enemies of the game must be held in check.

### Bill Would Finance Itself

All of this takes money. The Game Refuge Bill finances itself by providing for a dollar federal license fee from every man who hunts migratory game birds. It is estimated that there are 7,000,000 gunners in the United States. A great many of these shoot migratory birds and it can be readily seen that such a license would produce a considerable sum of money. The Game Refuge Bill provides that approximately one-half of the money collected shall be used for the purchasing of areas where no shooting is permitted, and also additional areas where the man of ordinary means, "the one-gallon man," may hunt.

The other half of the fund will be used for caring for and protecting the birds. The bill has the general taxpayer not obliged to contribute a single penny. The importance of this country is in reality asking Congress to permit them to furnish the funds to preserve a great national resource and fulfill our treaty obligations with Canada.

T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, read a paper entitled "A New International Movement for Bird Protection." Mr. Pearson told of recent meetings he has attended in Europe in an effort to complete an international organization.

### "Unwise Drainage" Projects

Dr. E. W. Nelson, chief of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, addressed the conference on "Unwise Drainage." Dr. Nelson showed slides depicting the vast amount of lake and marsh areas that have been drained in recent years, pointing out that in most cases the only man who profited by such work was the promoter.

Col. McDonald Lee, commissioner of game and inland fisheries of Virginia, told of the work being done in that state, and commented particularly with reference to the success Virginia has had in maintaining its game supply year after year despite the fact that in the winter-time the hunters radiate to Virginia from all sections of the country.

"Game," said Colonel Lee, "is one of our greatest assets. It is good business for us to conserve it intelligently for future generations."

William L. Finley of Oregon gave an illustrated lecture setting forth how the great bird refuges of the west, which were set aside by Theodore Roosevelt, had been sacrificed by drainage to furnish pasture land. Jack Miner of Canada gave an interesting talk before the conference illustrated by lantern slides showing

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## HAVERHILL AWAIT'S PEACE PACT VOTE

Great Local Interest Displayed in Outcome—Method of Balloting Held Important

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 12 (Special)—No municipal election ever held in this city developed greater interest than is being displayed by citizens generally in the vote to be taken by the various locals of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union tomorrow on the question of the adoption of the peace agreement drawn up by the committees of the manufacturers and the union—in conjunction with a neutral committee of business men and citizens.

There is much discussion today as to whether the voting will be done by ballot or by a show of hands. There is a general belief that the agreement will go over with a rush if the ballot method is used. It is known that many members of the conservative element in the union have not always voted according to their convictions because of a fear of the radical element. Mayor William D. McFee, chairman of the neutral citizens' committee, is urging use of the ballot.

Each local will determine its method of balloting.

In order that there shall be the fullest opportunity for every member of the various locals to vote, all the factories in the city will close for the day. The city council yesterday voted to permit the union locals to vote on the question in the auditorium at City Hall and also voted the use of election ballot boxes. The locals will vote at City Hall at the following hours: Machine Operators, 9 a. m.; Turnwheels, 10:30 a. m.; Cutters, 12 m.; McKay Welt Workers, 1:30 p. m.; Packers, 3 p. m.; Stitchers, 4:30 p. m.

The Wood Heel Makers' local will vote at 5 p. m. in Lorraine Hall; the Leather Workers' local at 6 p. m. in Bowen Hall; the Heelers and Finishers at 7 p. m. in Lorraine Hall and the Boxmakers at 8 in Lorraine Hall.

The new arbitration system included in the new pact provides for a board of three, one from the manufacturers, one from the union and a neutral member, qualified by special training as an expert in industrial and economic subjects.

The 20-hour conference that resulted in the drawing up of an agreement satisfactory to the representatives of the parties at issue was a record-breaking session for this city, and never before has there been such a demonstration of service. Motions for adjournment during the conference were repeatedly overruled and the majority of the conferees were determined to go through with the proposition.

## DEMOCRATS WIN COUNCIL ELECTION

Women Teachers Lose Equal Pay Fight

Some 30,000 voters out of 203,000 registered electors who should have voted yesterday in Boston elected James T. Moriarty, James T. Purcell and Daniel W.ane to three places in the Boston City Council for the next three years; Edward M. Sullivan and Dr. David D. Scannell to the Public School Committee for three years; defeated the referendum which would give women teachers equal pay for equal work with men and carried the referendum licensing the sale of non-intoxicating drinks in Boston for the next year.

In yesterday's election the Good Government Association elected one (Mr. Lane) of the two candidates for the council it had endorsed, Henry E. Hagan being defeated despite the support of the non-partisan organization. The Public School Association helped in the re-election of Dr. David D. Scannell to the school board for a third term.

For the first time since the new charter of Boston went into operation in 1909, its non-partisan provision was not carried out in a municipal election. This year the Democratic City Committee endorsed the five candidates. Two of these, Messrs. Moriarty and Purcell, were elected members of the City Council while Mr. Sullivan was elected to the Boston School Committee. In other words, the Democratic City Committee was helpful in electing three of the five men it had endorsed. While the official ballot bore no party label for the five candidates, the Democratic City Committee members worked all over the city for the election of their candidates.

For the referendum providing that equal pay be given women teachers for the same work as men teachers, the vote was yes, 29,518, and no, 51,556.

For license to sell non-intoxicating liquors, an entirely superfluous referendum any way it is considered, in view of constitutional prohibition, the vote was yes, 47,329, and no, 28,862.

Although the polls were open from 8 in the morning until 8 at night, the voting was very light.

## MUSIC

John McCormack

John McCormack gave a recital last night in Symphony Hall. He was assisted by Lauri Kennedy, violincellist; Edwin Schneider, pianist, and Albert W. Snow, organist. Mr. McCormack's program was pleasantly diversified. He sang a German Minniedel of 1460, a recitative and aria by the seventeenth century Cesarini, songs by Bax, Donaury, Bantock, Hamilton Harty, Frank Bridge, Osgood, and (with organ, piano, and violincello accompaniment) Cesar Franck's "Panis Angelicus"; nor should it fail

to be mentioned that he also sang the usual Irish folk-songs and concluded the program with Sullivan's "Lost Chord."

Here was musical fare to suit all comers, and a variety which Mr. McCormack, perhaps, alone of present day singers could undertake. His versatility is already so well known and appreciated that it scarcely requires comment, yet for all that it is a never ending source of delight and wonder. Few are the musicians who can so successfully interpret music of such varying styles and character, or who can so ably delineate all manner of subjective moods. From the nobility of a seventeenth century aria to such a triviality as "The Irish Emigrant," or the somewhat sugary pretensions of Franck's "Panis Angelicus" (recommended by the ingenious canonization of the final section) is a far cry, yet Mr. McCormack accomplished it convincingly and, as he sang it, "The Irish Emigrant" did not seem out of place beside the more refined music of Bax, Bridge or Bantock.

In fact, it matters little what music Mr. McCormack may choose to sing. If it be good, bad or indifferent, he so warms it with the fires of his imagination that the hearer is unconcerned with its intrinsic worth, yet in spite of this the singer's art so cleverly conceals his own personality that the music always seems to be the main thing in hand. And so, notwithstanding the familiarity of the public with Mr. McCormack's singing, it possesses an unending and inexhaustible source of interest and will undoubtedly continue to do so, so long as he chooses to exercise his great and remarkable gifts.

Mr. Kennedy, ably seconded by Mr. Schneider, gave an excellent performance of the first movement of Grieg's cello sonata and also played solo in Tarantini, Boccherini, Palmgren and the inevitable Popper, with pleasing tone and in a musically manner. Mr. Schneider ably accomplished a difficult task.

S. M.

## SQUATTER'S RIGHT CLAIM DISMISSED

Controversy Over Tinker's Island, Off Salem, in Court

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 12 (Special)—Petition to the land court for a squatter's right claim on 2½ acres of land at the northerly end of Tinker's Island in Salem harbor, filed by William H. Finch of Marblehead, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Charles H. Davis at the request of Lewis Goldberg, Assistant Attorney-General, representing the State of Massachusetts.

The hearing, which occupied the entire day, developed a new question of ownership of the island, in which the State took issue with the City of Salem. Salem has always claimed ownership to the island, although no taxes ever have been assessed.

Mr. Finch told the court that he had been visiting the island for 40 years, and had held possession of one cottage on the northerly end of the island since 1901. He declared that he spent more time on the island than other cottage owners.

In dismissing the petition the court granted that the island is without the territorial limits of Salem and that the City of Salem, as a municipal corporation, cannot as a matter of law acquire or hold title to real property without its territorial limits, except by special legislation for that purpose, and that no such legislation is required.

The court also ruled that Mr. Finch could not hold adverse possession against five other owners of property involved since 1901, and add to his claim through a new title obtained in 1917, to make up a 20-year period. No evidence of Mr. Finch's exclusive possession was offered.

## RADIO SPEED TEST AT BOSTON MEETING

An exhibition of the speed with which radio communication can be established with European cities will be made tomorrow night in connection with the address of David Sarnoff, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, at the weekly meeting of the Boston City Club.

Mr. Sarnoff will speak on "The Three Main Branches of Radio." By means of direct wire to the company's transatlantic station at Rocky Point, Long Island, messages will be exchanged with European stations while the Boston audience listens. Position reports will also be requested of ships which pick up the greeting.

Another speaker will be Lieut. R. C. Moffat, who will discuss new possibilities in aviation, particularly with regard to the Boston air port, for the establishment of which the Chamber of Commerce was mainly responsible.

The management of the New England Conservatory of Music has issued an invitation to the public to attend an

## BUSINESS TO PLAN ARBITRATION BILL

### Purpose to Make Present Agreements More Effective

Delegates from all parts of Massachusetts, representing chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and many trade associations, will meet at luncheon at the Boston City Club next Friday afternoon, under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, to discuss commercial arbitration and agree upon legislation designed to make arbitration agreements more effective, which probably will be filed in the coming Legislature.

Charles L. Bernstein of New York, who is considered the foremost authority in the United States on commercial arbitration, will address the meeting, while Julius Henry Cohen, general counsel of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, will speak on the legal aspect of commercial arbitration.

The meeting has been planned by the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce as the first move toward securing the enactment of a new law in this State under which written agreements by business men to arbitrate disputes arising out of commercial transactions will be binding and irrevocable.

The State Chamber's commercial arbitration plan, adopted last April, whereby all sections function through a special bureau of the State Chamber of Commerce, has been approved by the member organizations and is being given careful consideration by the board of directors of the larger organization.

At the meeting on Friday it is expected to appoint a permanent arbitration council, made up of representatives of all organizations and groups interested in the matter, which will have charge of the further development and the passage of the proposed legislation.

Samuel H. Thompson, vice-president of the State Chamber of Commerce, will preside over the meeting. Mr. Thompson has been appointed chairman of the arbitration council by the directors of the State Chamber.

As president of the Thompson Hardware Company of Lowell and also for two years as president of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association, Mr. Thompson takes the stand that commercial arbitration offers remarkable possibilities for the business men of Massachusetts.

Those interested in knowing more about the subject are invited to attend the luncheon, but are asked to secure tickets in advance at the office of the State Chamber of Commerce.

## CHAMBER'S PLANS WILL BE EXPLAINED TO NEW MEMBERS

What the Boston Chamber of Commerce has to do and how it is doing it will be explained to 50 newly elected members of that organization tomorrow at a special luncheon meeting to be held for them at the Engineers Club on Commonwealth Avenue.

A welcome to these new men will be tendered by Howard Coonley, president, who will preside. He will introduce James E. McConnell, formerly vice-president of the chamber, who is beginning his second year of service as chairman of the chamber's special committee for the employment of rehabilitated veterans.

Mr. McConnell will explain the manner in which the chamber is co-operating with the local office of the United States Veterans' Bureau to find employment for the thousands of rehabilitated service men whose periods of training are now ending. The chamber committee is meeting almost every day in its process of solution of this problem, the members, of course, serving without pay, and much is being accomplished.

Another speaker will be Lieut. R. C. Moffat, who will discuss new possibilities in aviation, particularly with regard to the Boston air port, for the establishment of which the Chamber of Commerce was mainly responsible.

The management of the New England Conservatory of Music has issued an invitation to the public to attend an

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exhibition of rare old violins, violoncellos, and bows on Friday, Dec. 14, from 10 until 1 o'clock and from 2 until 6 o'clock, in the library of the Conservatory Building, Huntington Avenue and Gainsborough Street.

This collection has been brought to America, and is exhibited here for the first time, by the well-known expert and collector, Emil Herrmann. Among the instruments are two Antonius Stradivarius violins, and many specimens of the best masters of the Italian, French, and German schools.

LAND BANK LOAN  
DEMANDS GROWING

High Mark Is Reached in Applications for \$18,670,000

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 12 (Special)—The high mark of 4,241 applications for loans totaling \$18,670,940 was reached by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield in the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, according to the annual report of E. H. Thompson, president, made public yesterday. Of this amount \$15,108,440 had been granted up to that date to 2,419 applicants.

Improved agricultural conditions and legislation by Congress, raising the maximum loan limit and creating federal intermediate credit banks are credited with being the principal factors in stimulating the demand for loans.

Total loans in force Nov. 30 are reported as \$30,056,760, divided as follows: Maine, \$4,575,950; New Hampshire, \$792,550; Vermont, \$2,007,000; Massachusetts, \$2,157,250; Rhode Island, \$276,550; Connecticut, \$3,355,300; New York, \$12,540,000; New Jersey, \$3,065,000. Reserves and undivided profits of \$275,000 are reported, and an annual dividend of 4½ per cent is declared.

President Thompson recommends an extension of the policy of encouraging conservation of timber, pointing out that nearly two-thirds of the land area of New England farms is timber land, and that this proportion may wisely be increased.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Mr. Churchill's Second Volume

## The World Crisis, 1915

By the Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill, London. Thomas Butterworth, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$8.50.

Mr. Churchill's victory had been superseded by the terrible alternative that the war could only be won by the process of attrition. As Mr. Churchill writes: "Good, plain, straightforward, frontal attacks by valiant flesh and blood against wire and machine guns, 'killing Germans,' while Germans killed Allies twice as often; calling out the men of 40, of 50, and even of 55, and the youth of 18; sending the wounded soldiers back, three or four times over, into the shambles—such were the sole manifestations now reserved for the military art. And when, in the end, three years later, the throng of uniformed functionaries, who, in the seclusion of their offices, had complacently presided over this awful process, presented victory to their exhausted nations, it proved only less ruinous to the victor than the vanquished."

There is no doubt that Mr. Churchill has genius for war. He understands armies and navies, and how to use them. He knows, too, how to write about them. His description of the Dogger Bank action is one of the most thrilling accounts of naval battle in

## The American Theater Today

## Our American Theater

By Oliver M. Sayler, New York: Brentano's.

With a slight reservation, one agrees heartily with the announcement of the author that the world should escape easily from Armageddon, that victory should bring triumph or profit to any of the combatants, or that old systems should endure unchastened among men."

It was not so ordained because military force and military leadership are not the real power that moves the world. Great armies and navies are the outward and visible sign of the suspicion and fear, the selfishness and ambition of the peoples themselves. It would have done well to mankind that one set of peoples should merely have triumphed by force over another. Some deeper plowing of nations' consciences, some deeper questioning of the motives and aims which nations had set before themselves, and which had led to the catastrophe of 1914, was needed. If mankind were to set its course, not by the lure of power, and wealth, and prestige, but by the higher concepts of justice and brotherhood.

The war dragged on despite the efforts of those who like Mr. Churchill understood its art to shorten the road to military success, because the very forces which produced the war prevented an early decision, vices which are the principal cause why victory has not even yet brought peace in its train.

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communicating enthusiasm of the author the reader eventually becomes a little weary of Jones, Jones, Jones.

But let no one fail to read this book if he cares anything about the art of the theater, for he will rejoice in the outgivings of a lively intelligence that cares so much that he undertook the journey from Indianapolis to Moscow, during the throes of the second Russian revolution, to study the Moscow Art Theater. Don Quixote's adventures contain few gestures more significant. It was Mr. Sayler's book about the Russian theater that prepared the way for the coming to America last season of the

American stage from 1908 to 1923, of the Harvard prize play and Pulitzer awards, of little theaters throughout the United States, a complete list of the plays of Eugene O'Neill, and much other data; a good index, 25 excellent illustrations from drawings by Lucie R. Sayler, and provocative, penetrating chapters on realism, actor, critics, the Russians, the importation of European drama, economic problems of the theater and contemporary play producers.

E. C. S.

10

## An Italian Looks at Italy

## La Cultura Italiana

The works of Signor Prezzolini are well known to readers in all parts of the world, and what he has to say of Italy today is not less judicial and considered

than when he was writing of times engendering less prejudice and passion than those of recent years. A man of letters before all else, his articles on contemporary Italian literature are perhaps the most valuable contributions in his latest book, but he has much that is wise and even profound to say with regard to politics also. It cannot be doubted that his words will be thoughtfully listened to by not a few of those whom they principally concern. A fervent patriot, keenly interested in and patient with every step, either backward or forward of his country, he discusses Fascism with great fairness, recognizing the order and control which it brought with such dramatic swiftness in its train, and yet wondering as to the final outcome of an institution based on force rather than on reason, and dependent upon the will, not of the governed, but of the Government, and that vested in one individual.

Signor Prezzolini has lost none of that aptitude which has always been so marked, a characteristic of his writing, to understand the point of view of the ordinary man not less than of the expert; the man who is a genius or a fanatic, nor less than the man who is neither. While he seems often gravely impressed with Italy's inability to organize and co-operate within herself, with her seeming lack of initiative when it comes to presenting a united front, unless a Mussolini or a D'Annunzio rise up to give her enthusiasm and capture her imagination, yet he maintains throughout a high note of confidence in the future of his country.

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## The Legacy of Rome

Edited by Cyril Bailey

This book, for which Mr. Asquith has written the introduction, is an endeavour to trace in many ways the extent of the inheritance of the modern world from ancient Rome. The book is profusely illustrated and contains a short bibliography. The Legacy of Rome is a companion volume to The Legacy of Greece (Net \$2.95) and The Pageant of Greece (Net \$2.75) both edited by R. W. Livingston.

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From "Our American Theater," by Oliver M. Sayler. (New York: Brentano's.)

The Wharf Theater, Provincetown, Mass.

## A Guide for the Gardener

## Standardized Plant Names

Mount Pleasant Press, Harrisburg, Pa. \$5.

A modest appearing book, bearing the substantial sounding title of "Standardized Plant Names," is the year's most important contribution to horticultural literature. It might seem that a book of this kind would have but little interest for the layman, until the fact is discovered that it undertakes to correct the many difficulties which long have bothered all backyard gardeners when ordering from seed and nursery catalogues. Then it stands revealed as a guide and friend.

The same name has often been given to many different plants. Wijk's dictionary states that the common white water lily has 15 English names, 44 French names, 105 German names, and 81 Dutch names, which makes a total of 245 vernacular appellations for this one flower. It is a well known fact that a tulip, a gladiolus, or an iris, listed under a certain name in one catalogue, may be entirely different from one bearing the same name in another catalogue. Of 242 varieties of potatoes tested in Great Britain in 1920, 75 per cent were found to be synonymous.

In the past catalogue makers, publishers, and horticultural magazines have capitalized, hyphenized and possessived about as they pleased. As a result, no author has known just how to prepare a manuscript.

All these problems are straightened out by this book, which is to set a real standard, because it is the joint production of practically all the different associations of nurserymen, landscape architects, and florists, which organizations appointed a committee, with J. H. McFarland of Harrisburg, Pa., as chairman, and Harlan P. Kelsey of Salem, Mass., as secretary. This committee was formed in 1915, and has labored unceasingly ever since. The actual work of preparing "Standardized Plant Names" for the press has been done by a sub-committee, Frederick Law Olmsted of Boston, Mass.; Frederick Coville of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Kelsey.

In several instances drastic methods have been required, in order to bring about the desired results. Where the same plant was found to have several different names, one name was arbitrarily decided upon. The names as published are declared standard for no less than a five-year period, when a new and revised edition is to be issued.

"In regard to two matters of topography and spelling, the committee has broken with the prevailing practice among botanists, by a large majority, but not without vigorous and well-presented opposition by a minority." This is quoted from the preface of the book. One can well imagine that no little difficulty was encountered in putting through a rule that no capitals shall be used in scientific names, except for beginning the genus name. The new ruling means that a specific name of a plant, even when derived from the name of a person, shall not be capitalized, viz.: Viburnum sargentii will be spelled as written here.

However, this rule will not be followed invariably. The Arnold Arboretum has its own way. But that he had vision, no one can doubt, and he himself fell a victim to failures for which he was probably less directly responsible than many other men. The resignation of Lord Fisher, the first Sea Lord, because of his dislike of the Dardanelles expedition, coupled with the disclosure of the shell shortage in France, brought about a political crisis which ended in the formation of a National Government and the forced withdrawal of Mr. Churchill from the Admiralty and from any further primary responsibility for the conduct of the war.

From the date of the evacuation of the Dardanelles at the end of 1915, the war, in Mr. Churchill's opinion, was practically out of control. The idea, if not the possibility, of strategic

successes, was a proof from an original etched plate.

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## ANTIGUA, CITY WITHIN A RUIN, ADDS ROMANCE TO GUATEMALA

Indians Are Heirs of Spanish Splendor in Picturesque Town of 10,000, Once a Capital of 100,000

By WALLACE THOMPSON

GUATEMALA CITY, Nov. 25.—Of the picturesque and romantic lands of Central America, Guatemala offers its claim to primacy in the very terms of picturesqueness and romance. For all their virtues and importance, and all their charm, the other countries must give way to Guatemala in this, that its heritages of civilization and honors go back beyond them all, for it was both the seat of the sublime civilization of the Maya Indians and the seat of the government of all Central America which Spain maintained here for three colorful centuries.

Modern Guatemala is one of the most interesting countries in the Americas, certainly for its material resources—for the great cattle ranges of tropic fattening grasses as tall as a steer and as tender as timothy; for the rich uplands where wheat and maize can be raised as food for the world; and for its lowlands, with sugar and bananas. And also it is interesting in the qualities of its people, in the modern progress it has built, and in the closeness of the mutually beneficial relations which it maintains with the United States.

In singling out one phase of that life to set down first, I find myself drawn irresistibly to a certain city of ruins, to the picture of the Spanish past from which so much of this modern life draws its power and indeed its beauty.

### Volcan del Agua

Thirty miles from Guatemala City lies the ancient Guatemala City, commonly called "Antigua," where the Spanish governors ruled and held their court, and where they built that bold Spanish civilization which even today is the most potent element in the life of Guatemala. Antigua lies on one of the most beautiful sites in the world, at the feet of the perfect blue cone of the Volcan del Agua (the Volcano of Water), in a confined valley which was filled, in the days of the city's glory, with streets and houses and parks.

Today the city is a ruin, or rather a city built within a ruin. In 1773 an earthquake razed the magnificent old churches and virtually all of the fine old houses of the Spanish aristocracy. Partially because of this and partially (or so gossip says) because the Roman Catholic Church held mortgages on virtually every bit of land in the city, the capital by decree was moved to a then uncrested city on the present site of Guatemala, a broader plain, and supposedly safer from earthquake, and certainly quite free from all debts to the church!

Before the earthquake Antigua was a city of 100,000 people; today it has about 10,000. The houses of the central portion have been rebuilt, and above the immense old walls of the once gorgeous palaces of old time rise one-story homes under pink tiled roofs of more modest folk, for Antigua is now a city not of splendor but of workers, chiefly of Indians. Indeed, if you please, you can go there today and buy for \$500 of American money a mansion of many rooms and gardens, and with running water in your own picturesque fountain. Or if your fancy runs so, for \$100 you can purchase outright a ruined monastery with a roofless church and a dozen acres of ground thrown in—and all as richly picturesque and as nearly perfect in architectural design as any estate in all Spanish America.

### Vistas of Endless Arches

These ruined churches are the loveliest bits of this old city, for they are not only full of all the romance which you yourself can put into them, but they are the homes, today, of hundreds of Indians, who live in the cloistered halls, under groined stone ceilings which they have blackened with the smoke of their wood fires in the centers of the rooms these hundred years and more. Broad roofs still intact, corridors giving vistas of endless arches and perfect Spanish renaissance windows and even the soft pink of semicircular brick tiles beneath your feet—they are all yours for the seeing.

And if, as I did, you climb to the ruins above the chancel of a roofless church, you can see, in the twilight, the fires of the Indians, down through those corridors, in the nave of the church, and at its end, under the perfect low-keyed arch of an ancient organ loft, a single gleaming fire, and an Indian family huddled about it cooking the fragrant evening meal, oblivious amid the grandeur of old time. The city is rich with such pictures. There is one church untouched by the earthquake, and to this day as beautiful a gem of low-towered, broad-arched perfection as you can find in the world—the Church of La Merced.

And last, one other bit, the old university, whose courtyard, with its lovely Moorish arches, and the arms of the church and Spain alternating around its sides, is one of the most inspiring bits of architecture in all Antigua. Today this belongs to a boy's public school, and the music room of the old university, a hall perfect in its low-sprung arch and its deep-casemented octagonal windows—this hall is Antigua's motion picture house!

### Indians Everywhere

For all its ancient splendor, however, Antigua is very human, which is perhaps the reason we seem able to trace in its substantial gloom the stolid element of the Guatemalan of today. Everywhere, now, the Indians are heirs of all the Spaniards gave. Indians fill the streets in picturesque costumes, Indians keep the tiny shops, Indians sit in the plazas, gentle, quiet, courteous. If you are, wise, and also find some of them who speak Spanish, they will tell you brave tales, as of the great "eruption of water" from the volcano, which wiped out the still older city near by where Pedro de Alvarado himself ruled. Or they will send you along the highway toward a rare white city in a deep green valley which was closed by the Indians against all white men for more than two centuries, so that even the Captain-General himself had to turn back from the gates (whose sockets you

and reds and yellows of native costumes, the hurrying footsteps of the carriers and the busy procession of the women with the baskets on their heads loaded with varied merchandise, with live chickens by the dozen (peering over the baskets' edges), with cheese or butter or a gross of eggs?

Antigua to this day produces (and carries to market all those 30 miles apart) fully half the food of the new capital. And it sends it along the very road where nearly a century and a half ago they moved the capital and the household goods on the backs and on the heads of just such Indians as these. Truly, in more ways than one, does Guatemala of today draw its life from the springs of old Antigua!

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## Hattem, Where the Middle Ages Linger

### Peasants Now Occupy Old Patrician Houses

HATTEM is one of the few places in Holland where the aspect of streets and houses has undergone little change during the last 200 or 300 years. Here ancient customs linger and here the bustle of modern life, if not completely absent, touches lightly the complaisance of

Hattem is still filled with the beauty of that art, and the simplicity of its inhabitants has done much to preserve it. What finer picture, for example, could be seen than the old mill with its dark brown thatched roofs against the white-clouded sky, with patches of the purest azure, while in the foreground is set a little old house with roof of ancient red tiles, its bluish white walls contrasting sharply with the mossy cobble pavement of the street. Was there ever such a wonderful combination of meadow colors?

But while outwardly Hattem has altered little, in the life of the community time has wrought many changes. The great patrician houses have changed owners; their aristocratic residents have gone, and the peasants have entered into possession. These simple folk, unable to use all the spacious rooms, have, in those parts of the houses they do not occupy themselves, lodged their most beloved possessions, their cows, and horses. One cannot say that this is strictly in accord with modern notions, but undoubtedly it adds to the picturesqueness of the place.

Recently, while sketching, the writer entered a tiny passage between two houses, so narrow that two people could hardly pass abreast, and saw, to her astonishment, a big cart horse of the heavy Belgian type walking along, his huge flanks touching the walls on each side. Presently the animal halted, a door opened, and a peasant girl appeared with some bread. After a hearty meal, the horse quietly proceeded on his way to the near-by meadow.

The Burgher's "Schaar"

More than spaciousness commands the patrician houses to their peasant owners. Since time immemorial the town of Hattem has possessed large fertile meadows bordering the River Yssel. These meadows are excellent grazing grounds for the cattle, as the river yearly overflows and covers them with a good layer of loam. Every "burgher" of Hattem has, with certain restrictions, the right to use these meadows. This right of pasture, or "schaar" as it is called ("schaar" probably being the same word as the English "share"), belongs to those patrician houses. The smaller ones have one "schaar," that is the right of pasture for one cow or two heifers, but the larger houses have attached to them several "schaars." The "schaar" also gives the right to a portion of the community hay. This hay has to remain within the "walls" of the city, otherwise the owner loses his right to share.

The inhabitants of Hattem, at least the peasant portion, still dress in the costume of many centuries ago, mostly in austere black, the women coiffed with the picturesque white cap. Seeing them in one of the narrow streets, bordered by quaint gabled houses, one may easily imagine oneself transported back to the Middle Ages.

ENGLISH WRITERS UTILIZE BIBLE EDINBURGH, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The education authority and the Public Library Committee have arranged a series of lectures, the first of which was given yesterday by Sir William Haldane who was in the chair and Dr. Kirchin was the lecturer for the evening. He took as his subject "The Bible in Literature," and showed how down even to the present day English writers made use of the matter of the Hebrew scriptures over and over again.

"Well, there is only one question I

## TWILIGHT TALES

### The Bonfirefly Visits Icecreamland

THE Bonfirefly climbed into his airplane, his friends the Wigwaggle Bug, and the Jippersnapper followed him, and they started off. The Jippersnapper settled his hat firmly on his head and tossed the long green streamer behind him. It was a new hat and he was much pleased with it. "What 'o," cried the Wigwaggle Bug. "Which way doth our boat sail to the east, cap'n?" and he looked at the wheel, looking neither to the right nor to the left.

To the east, to the west, to the far bridge of Size. To the land where they make the quaint Eskimo Pie.

"Hold! Enough! 'Tis well you spoke of the Eskimo Pie," interrupted the Wigwaggle Bug. "How soon do we

"Ere long, as you and Mr. Shakespeare might say," replied the Bonfirefly with a sly wink at the Jippersnapper.

Just then the Bridge of Size loomed up in the distance, stretching for several miles in front of them, but instead of being built over a river or a lake, it was simply built over a wide meadow. No one seemed to think this strange, however, and the airplane sailed swiftly over it.

"Why is it called the Bridge of Size?" asked the Jippersnapper.

"Well, I should think you would only have to take one look at it," said the Wigwaggle Bug, "to decide that. Did you ever see a bridge the size of that one?"

"Well, when I was visiting in Lineolum last week," said the Jippersnapper, "but he didn't have time to finish, because the Bonfirefly was bringing the airplane downward and was saying:

"If you fellows don't mind, we'll drop off here. I have some packages to leave here for my aunt." He fastened the airplane to a tall flag staff they had just reached, and they all spread their wings and came fluttering down to the ground. Directly in front of them was a large sign marked "Q Gardens."

"I must leave these quilts and quinces here," said the Bonfirefly. "Perhaps you boys can look around and see the sights for a while. Everything begins with a Q, you know. There is a Question-Box where you can ask any sort of question you wish."

"That's fine," said the Jippersnapper. "I want to know how far it is from here to Parches!"

"Oh, I didn't say you would get any answers to your questions, but you may ask as many as you wish," and the Bonfirefly took a hasty departure down the winding path toward a large quadrangle.

"Well, there is only one question I

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## ABSORPTION OF WORLD'S WOOL STOCK SURPLUS

Nothing to Indicate Diminishing Demand by the Manufacturers

Increased consumption to repair the waste of war in conjunction with decreasing flocks of sheep has brought the world nearer to the back of the sheep than it has been for a number of years.

For the January colonial wool auction a sizable quantity of B.A. W.R.A. wool is scheduled to be offered.

Probably some of these wools will be held over to the March sale in Coleman Street and that will be the end undoubtedly of the British Australian Wool Realization Association, which was formed at the end of English war control to take over the surplus wool then owned by the English Government, in which the Australian growers had an interest. With the dissipation of these wools, there are no real surplus stocks of wool left in the world.

The absorption of this surplus of wool means that the wool manufacturers of the world are confronted with a very serious problem of finding supplies to meet the requirements for goods, should that demand continue without interruption for any considerable length of time, and at the moment, it must be confessed, there is little reason to suppose that the demand will diminish greatly; certainly just now it is very active and there is nothing on the horizon to indicate a diminishing demand for wool. And yet it has been well said: "The last pound of wool has never yet been discovered, even in time of the most extreme shortage of wool."

### WOOL CONSUMPTION/LARGE

To be sure, the zest for wool goods which has been in evidence for a long time in European countries and which a settlement of the Ruhr problem will hardly dispel, is not in evidence in this country.

Raw material, admittedly, is very strong but the goods market lethargy is the fly in the ointment.

To be sure, the mills have been using up a very considerable quantity of wool this year. Figures issued by the Government covering the first 10 months of the year, show 468,000,000 pounds consumed, in condition reported by the mills, and this quantity is estimated to be about three-quarters of the total quantity of wool consumed.

Figuring the consumption for November and December on a pro rata basis, then, there is a total consumption for the year of approximately 750,000,000 pounds, which is fully 25 per cent above a normal average.

Of the consumption during the last six months of the year—nominally the lightweight season—a considerable proportion has been in heavyweight orders, lightweight orders having been on the whole disappointing.

With such a long heavyweight season, however, one is constrained to question how intensive the buying will be when the next heavy-weight lines of goods are shown next month. Here lies the big question for the American wool trade.

### HEAVYWEIGHT SEASON

Current business in wool is and has been for some time evidently in anticipation of the coming heavyweight season, since with the world market rising steadily, it is manifestly the part of wisdom to obtain a strategic position if possible through dangerously bought raw material. Some have included some fine staple proportion domestic wools at \$1.30@\$1.35, clean basis; some fine medium staple wool at \$1.25@\$1.30, clean basis; some half-blood staples at \$1.25; for choice wool: \$1.08 to \$1.10 for best three-eighths combing and 85@90 cents for quarter combing, depending upon how good it might be.

Some three-eighths staple Australian has been sold at \$1.10@\$1.12, clean, duty paid. Scoured wools and wastes and noils have been moving more or less steadily at extremely good prices, low scoured South American wools especially having been marked up strongly, second clip fours and fives having been sold in a fairly large way at 65@65 cents.

### FOREIGN MARKETS STRONG

Prices continue to rise in the foreign markets. London resumed on Monday with prices stiffening and good demand, especially from Yorkshire for cross-breds.

An advance of 15 to 20 per cent was obtained on the opening day for the best wools in the Liverpool East India sales, which commenced yesterday. Best Jorians were commanding 21@ and 22@ per pound, while Vicuaners were costing 20 and 21 pence.

American orders, doubtless, were responsible for this advance in some measure, it being anticipated that a recent recommendation to the Treasury Department at Washington by the port examiners that Jorias and Vicuaners be admitted on a uniform duty of 12 cents and Kordians on 12 or 24 cents, according as the wool is in the grease or not, will be adopted.

This recommendation has been made in order to insure uniformity of assessment of the tariff rates at the various ports, in view of the uncertainty as regards the exact condition of the wool as imported. It is believed a practical impossibility to tell whether a wool is washed or scoured, frequently at time of importation and no affidavit being available as a guide.

### PRIMARY MARKET PRICES UPWARD

The primary markets are all exceedingly strong, with a tendency upward. A good selection of wool suitable for this country was available at both Melbourne and Sydney this week and prices showed a further rise for the week, with best warp 64-70s costing anywhere from \$1.20@\$1.24, clean basis, and 60s@65 cents.

Best Cape wools of the Kuroo or Kaffrarian type of 12 months growth practically free and white showy wools were costing yesterday \$1.15@\$1.20. The less attractive wools have not advanced at the Cape as have the best wools which are being taken for the United States. The best type of 12-months wool mentioned above, has advanced 4 cents a pound in the grease in the last two weeks.

River Plate markets, also, are very dear. America has been buying some wool in Montevideo, although the dealers who have taken on some wool there see no profit in their purchases at the time they are made; rather, they are facing losses on the immediate basis of purchase.

Montevideo wools are quoted at about 52 cents; 55-60s at 49 cents; 56s at about 44 cents; 50s at 41 cents; 44-46s at 35 cents and 40-44s at 31 cents, all c. and f. landed here.

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Issue	Maturity	Unit	Bid	Asked	Yield
Argentine Govt. Bonds 1897-1900	8% 1/2	Dwgs	PF1000	\$303	3312 18.07
Argentine Govt. unlisted 1909	5% 1/2	Dwgs	581	595	6.57
Argentine Govt. unlisted 1909	5% 1/2	Dwgs	520	705	7.01
Argentine Govt. Recession	4% 1/2	£100	312	317	9.07
Belgian Govt. Premium 1920	5% 1/2	£1000	33	38	6.35
Brazilian Govt. Loan 1895	4% 1/2	Dwgs	175	178	16.43
Brazilian Govt. Recession	4% 1/2	Dwgs	381	37	9.92
Brazilian Govt. Loan 1905	5% 1/2	£100	270	285	8.15
Brazilian Govt. Loan 1905	5% 1/2	£100	270	285	8.15
Rio de Janeiro Fed'l. D. 1909	5% 1/2	Dwgs	375	378	8.33
Chinese Reorg. Law 1912 (London Is.)	5% 1/2	Dwgs	62	65	7.69
Chinese Gold Loan 1895	4% 1/2	£250	73	78	6.61
Chinese Govt. Bonds 1917... after	5% 1/2	£1000	314	318	7.65
French Govt. Victor. Loan	3% 1/2	£1000	374	380	6.00
French Govt. Premium 1920	5% 1/2	£1000	451	45	6.02
French Govt. Nat. War Loan 6% after	1926	£1000	44	45	7.14
French Govt. War Loan	5% 1/2	£100	481	471	4.58
British Govt. War Loan	5% 1/2	£100	481	471	4.58
Japanese Franc. Loan of 1910	4% 1/2	£100	58	60	8.16
Norwegian Govt. Loan 1888	3% 1/2	Dwgs	44	47	6.25
Norwegian Loan 1921	5% 1/2	£1000	145	152	8.875
Uruguayan Government cons.	3% 1/2	S.F.	120	123	8.33
Argentine Govt.	7% 1/2	£1000	162	162	6.31
Belgian Govt.	6% 1/2	£1000	98	97	8.21
Belgian Govt.	7% 1/2	£1000	97	97	7.97
Belgian Govt.	8% 1/2	£1000	93	93	8.42
Belgian Govt.	8% 1/2	£1000	92	92	8.42
City of Rio de Janeiro	5% 1/2	£1000	105	105	9.12
Chilean Govt. Loan 1921	5% 1/2	£1000	105	105	7.21
Chilean Govt. Loan 1921	5% 1/2	£1000	105	105	7.21
Danish Govt.	7% 1/2	£1000	105	105	8.12
French Govt.	7% 1/2	£1000	105	105	8.27
French Govt.	7% 1/2	£1000	105	105	8.46
British Govt. War Loan	5% 1/2	£1000	105	105	8.51
Dutch East Indies	6% 1/2	£1000	105	105	8.51
Dutch Guelder. Loan	6% 1/2	£1000	96	96	6.32
Japanese Govt. 1905 (Int. Ser.)	4% 1/2	£974	92	92	6.61
Japanese Govt. 1905 (Int. Ser.)	4% 1/2	£974	92	92	7.85
Swedish Govt. 1910	5% 1/2	£1000	118	119	8.82
Norwegian Govt.	6% 1/2	£1000	92	92	8.64
Swedish Govt. Loan 1919	6% 1/2	£1000	103	104	6.18
Swiss Government	5% 1/2	£1000	105	105	7.07
Swiss Government	5% 1/2	£1000	105	105	6.02
Uruguayan Government	5% 1/2	£1000	102	102	7.69

\*Stock-basis yield. †Figured to call date.

### PACKER HIDES IN BETTER DEMAND

Firmer Tone to Offerings With Few Concessions—Activity Among Larger Buyers

General conditions in the packer hide market indicate considerable improvement. Last week's business was fairly active, and packers were firm in their offerings, the few concessions made being of no great importance. Activity among the larger buyers seemed to show that they considered the prices for the late fall-pull-offs low enough.

However, this steady demand for skins on hand may result from a desire for some of the larger buyers to hold back their purchases at current rates, for it is common knowledge that these will not be available before June next. Tanners, therefore, are prone to obtain some of the better grades, irrespective of what the poorer grades may be exploited at during the next four months.

It is evident that there is a determination to get the best of the good hides, though the demand for leather does not require it, for approximately 600,000 hides have been taken off the market during the last five months, and this in face of a curtailment of tanning and a reduced kill.

The feeling that packer hides have struck bottom figures is accentuated by the fact that orders for leather are not being taken in the domestic market.

This may be one of the reasons for the firm attitude of the packers, particularly during the past week, as well as the fact that reports have been made of some large clean-up deals of leather at concessions, however.

Country hide dealers are firmer in their prices and offerings, so sales are more steady at extremely good prices, low scoured South American wools especially having been marked up strongly, second clip fours and fives having been sold in a fairly large way at 65@65 cents.

Prices continue to rise in the foreign markets. London resumed on Monday with prices stiffening and good demand, especially from Yorkshire for cross-breds.

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This recommendation has been made in order to insure uniformity of assessment of the tariff rates at the various ports, in view of the uncertainty as regards the exact condition of the wool as imported. It is believed a practical impossibility to tell whether a wool is washed or scoured, frequently at time of importation and no affidavit being available as a guide.

### ARIZONA COTTON CROP PROFITABLE

PHOENIX, Ariz. Dec. 7. (Special Correspondence)—Cotton raising this year again has been very successful in the Salt River Valley, after several years in which the crop has been of little value. The gross return from less than 100,000 acres in the valley this season will be about \$12,000,000, while the profit, with relatively low costs, is expected to be nearly equal to that of the post-war period, when long-staple cotton passed the dollar mark per pound.

This year, six out of 10 acres are Acala, a medium staple, eminently well adapted to Arizona conditions. So, there is prospect for another great plunge in cotton next spring. The banks are urging against this and are doing what they can to keep diversified farming, the inflation of the dairy industry, which here once had 40,000 cows and which now has less than half that number.

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## THOUSANDS OF BILLS AWAIT ACTION BY 68TH CONGRESS

Cutting Alien Quotas to 2 P. C. Based on 1890 Census, and Reorganizing Foreign Service Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—An avalanche of bills and resolutions await action by the Sixty-Eighth Congress. In the House there have been placed "in the basket" 2807 bills and 67 resolutions. In addition a large number of petitions and memorials have been filed and referred to their appropriate committees. Of the bills, 534 are public and 1773 private. The Senate is confronted by almost 800 bills and resolutions.

The private bills are for pensions and increase of pensions to individuals, the correction of military records, the donation of cannon to municipalities, private claims against the Government and similar matters.

The public bills deal with a great variety of subjects, most prominent among them being those on tax reduction, the railroads, immigration, prohibition, tariff, the merchant marine, the Federal Reserve System, soldiers' bonus, the disposition of Muscle Shoals, farm relief, rivers and harbors, and public buildings.

World Lower Alien Quotas

In reference to immigration, the bill which will receive most attention is that of Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, and chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, entitled, "The Selective Immigration Act." The bill provides for a reduction in the percentage of immigrants from the present ratio of 3 per cent of the nationals of a country in the United States, according to the census of 1910, to 2 per cent according to the census of 1890.

The immigration measure also provides for the issuance of "certificates of immigration" by consular officers abroad in addition to the visa given the immigrant. Without such certificate, the prospective immigrant would not be able to secure passage.

Mr. Johnson also has a bill for the abolition of the Federal Trade Commission.

John Jacob Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, has filed a bill for the reorganization and improvement of the foreign service of the United States," which is intended

## Washington Observations

Washington, Dec. 11  
GONE are the giants of yesteryear—a respectable company of them, at any rate—from both Senate and House. There were observations to that effect when the Sixty-Eighth Congress convened. Names that were household words in Washington and the country a bare twelve-month ago now are in oblivion, so far as Capitol Hill is concerned. The American public is capricious and not always tender-hearted in its memories of the great and near-great. It will take the Old Guard, though, many a day to accustom itself to absees like Frelinghuysen, Townsend, Mondell, Polk, Dexter, McCumber, Sutherland, du Pont, Mann, Forney, Kellogg, Nelson, Campbell, New, and Calder. The Democrats, too, miss Pomerene and Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock's place is now in the press gallery, as representative of his own paper in Omaha.

Denizens of the Hill wonder whether "Princess Alice" Longworth, with her husband as leader of the House, will desert her familiar place in the Senate gallery and be seen oftener at the other end of the Capitol. Her political salon in M Street now taken on a new significance. Mr. Longworth is about to celebrate his silver jubilee in public life. It was in 1898 that he entered the Ohio House of Representatives, graduating into the State Senate two years later.

From Los Angeles comes a unique proposal. The Evening Express of that city advocates the acquisition of a suitable house in Washington, to become the permanent residence of "The Gentleman from Los Angeles"—in other words, the representative from the Tenth Congressional district of California. The establishment

urges the Express, should be known as "Los Angeles House." It adds: "The Gentleman from Los Angeles" would become a personage of consequence in Washington, and Los Angeles itself would receive national advertising of that profitable sort it has displayed such real genius in devising." If San Francisco, which seldom lets the City of Angels steal a march, follows suit, Julius Kahn some day may inhabit a palace dedicated to "The Gentleman from the Golden Gate."

That distinguished and influential citizen of the Republic, Mr. Fox Popull, typified by 150 of the leading newspaper editors of the country, is about to receive an invitation. The Navy Department wants the editors to be its guests at the annual spring battle maneuvers of the United States fleet in the Caribbean and adjacent waters. They would be accommodated aboard the transport Henderson, which carried members of Congress to the naval maneuvers off the Panama Canal last winter, and afterward took President Harding on his journey to Alaska. The maneuvers will begin after the middle of February. The editors would be sent home aboard battleships and landed in New York three weeks later.

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, well remembered as Japanese Ambassador to the United States until 1923, writes in a letter to an American friend: "The sense of obligation among the Japanese, for America's generous relations, is engrained in the hearts of all classes. It is bound to survive long after the shock of the earthquake and the fire is forgotten. It will exercise vast and far-reaching influence upon the friendly relations of the two nations."

F. W. W.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their credibility, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed, unopened.

## Are Efficiency Experts Expert?

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
Your editorial entitled "Are Efficiency Experts Efficient?" which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 27 seems to be intended to prejudice management in industry against all professional help in management problems.

Co. Dun & Co. reported 314,000 failures in business in one year and it was estimated that nearly 50 per cent of these were due to improper management. It is evident from this that management does need help.

A certain woolen mill during 1920,

had sold at a profit all of the goods they were able to produce and could have made deliveries if they could have made deliveries.

They decided to erect new buildings and purchasing duplicate equipment, but before proceeding with their plans they consulted an industrial engineer. A survey made of the mill and a written report rendered which recommended that no new buildings be erected or new machinery purchased until the company was securing all possible production from their present equipment, and that the engineer remain at the plant to assist in organizing the business for management.

The output increased 25 per cent in less than four months' time and their costs of production were re-

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A. C. BIRMINGHAM  
4000 Elston Avenue

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A. C. BIRMINGHAM  
4000 Elston Avenue

MAX VOLKMAN  
High Grade Tailoring

4006 Sheridan Road—Tel. Sunnyside 5156  
Our New Warehouses at 7013 No. Paulina St.  
is the most beautiful in Chicago

CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS  
212 Island Ave., Aurora, Ill.

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A. C. BIRMINGHAM  
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High Grade Tailoring

WERNER BROS.  
FIRE-PROOF STORAGE CO.

MRS. DEMING & CO.  
Ladies' and Infants' Furnishings  
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## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

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Chicago  
(Continued)

Wholesome Home Cooking  
JUST A LITTLE DIFFERENT  
BAKERY  
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AND  
DELICACY  
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1517 EAST SIXTY-THIRD STREET  
CHICAGO  
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A REAL SERVICE  
At Moderate Price.  
Our repairing is done by experts and guaranteed.  
Goodyear—Goodrich—Kelly—Springfield  
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OILS AND SUPPLIES

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& SUPPLY CO.

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STYLISH STOUT BOOT SHOP

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Specializing in  
STYLISH STOUT OUT SIDERS  
STYLE SHOES FOR STOUT WOMEN  
COMBINATION LAST  
For Men's feet with  
lasts. Scientifically built to give perfect ease  
Size 2½ to 12 AAAA to EEE  
\$7.50 to \$18.50

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Tailors and Importers  
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**G. C. WOLTERDING**  
INSURANCE  
Associated with Marsh & McLennan  
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Chicago

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**Decatur**  
C. N. GORHAM & SON  
REALTORS—210 Standard Life Bldg.  
Insurance—217, Business Suburban, and  
Lake Front property.

**Elgin**  
L. E. CROPP GARAGE  
High-Grade Automobile Repairing  
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Thomas  
FOR DRY GOODS

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HAIG O. CARTOZIAN  
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Dealer in  
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RUGS  
REPAIRING

Oriental and Domestic Rugs  
"The Only Hand Work in Evanston."  
STORE AND PLANT 1410 SHERMAN AVE.  
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Winter Apparel for  
the Entire Family

Newest Books Distinctive Gifts

**Nelson Brothers  
Laundry Co.**  
Telephone Evanston 622 and 623

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IMPORTING TAILOR  
THE NORTH SHORE HOTEL  
Phone 287

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FLOWER SHOP**  
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GOWNS—FROCKS—WRAPS  
A Special Jersey Frock, \$25 to \$50  
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Smocked Frocks to Order  
Velvet Suits for Little Boys  
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Candies of Merit  
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**BEACH AND GEILS'**  
We Make Our Own Candies  
Library Plaza Hotel EVANSTON, ILL.

**VICTROLA, RECORDS AND MUSIC AT BECKER'S MUSIC SHOP**  
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**MITCHELL'S HAT SHOP**  
EXCLUSIVE MODELS  
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**North Shore Hardware Company**  
Full Stock General Hardware  
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REAL ESTATE  
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Phone Glencoe 410

Homes and Home Sites from Evanston  
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SERVICE: TO BUYER—TO THE SELLER

**Glen Ellyn**  
WHEATON-GLEN ELLYN  
HOME BARGAINS  
EDWIN CHASE & CO.  
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LEE O. FARNWORTH  
Real Estate  
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**ROSENFIELD'S DRESS SHOP**  
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR  
SUITS COATS DRESSES  
CHILDREN'S COATS  
Photo Oak Park 1000

117 South Oak Avenue Oak Park, Illinois

**Highland Park**

**The Highland Park Press**  
The Udel Printing Co., Publishers  
Highland Park, Illinois

PRINTING PAMPHLETS  
BINDING BOOKLETS  
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Printing of Character and Dignity

Albert Larson  
STATIONER  
For your Christmas buying  
Books, Stationery and Fountain Pens  
Christmas Greeting Cards

**The Reliable Laundry**  
Highland Park and Libertyville, Illinois  
Laundries, Dry Cleaners and Dyers  
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The Black Cat Ice Cream Shoppe  
Candy Shop and Sweets, a Specialty  
Corner of Leland and St. John's Avenue  
HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS

Mrs. Adria M. Le Peley  
Will call and demonstrate to you  
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LINGERIE, HOSIERY, ALQUINES, ETC.  
Open evenings until Christmas

**CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE**  
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All branches of—Repairing  
Silk Lamp Shades made to order

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KENILWORTH MOTOR CO.  
Repairing, accessories, towing, etc.  
Kenilworth 281 G. A. THORSEN

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MILLINERY  
La Grange Trust and Savings Bank Bldg. La Grange 1102

**APPERSON AGENCY**  
See  
T. M. DAVIS La Grange 93  
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**FLORA B. CARPENTER**  
8707 Olmsted Avenue, Edison Park, Ill.  
Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
EXPERT SERVICE IN HAIRDRESSING WORK,  
also Fashionable Millinery for Women  
and Children. Phone Newcastle 6063

**JEFFERSON PARK MOTOR SALES**  
404 Milwaukee Ave.  
MOTOR CHANDLER  
CAR CARE  
SEE OUR NEW CLOSED MODELS

**THE LA GRANGE STATE BANK**  
LA GRANGE, ILL.  
Capital and Surplus, \$150,000.00  
Resources \$2,000,017.72  
Affiliated Member Chicago Clearing House  
Member Federal Reserve System  
We Transact a General Banking Business and  
Solicit Your Patrons

**GOOD THINGS TO EAT**  
ROSSMAN'S  
GROCERY AND MARKET

**Mollie**  
Shampooing Marcelling Manicuring  
MRS. BESSIE ALLBROW BEAUTY SHOP  
Lundell Bldg. Tel. M. 967

The Square Deal Shop, Inc.  
Drapers in  
UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR  
1422 5th Avenue MOLINE, ILLINOIS

**S. F. LARSON**  
The House of Quality Groceries  
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Shop With Confidence at  
Clarke & Co.

One of  
Peoria's Favorite Department Stores

**HARRY W. CRAVENS**  
Groceries—Meats  
FRESH BAKERY GOODS DAILY FROM  
OUR OWN BAKERY

**OUR OWN DRESSED COUNTRY FRIES**  
AND HENS  
PORTABLE LAMP, DESK LAMPS, TOAST  
MAKERS, IRON, IRONING BOARD,  
HOLD IRONS, ELECTRIC FURNACE, FAIR AND  
ELECTRIC LIGHTS

**D. H. JACKY ELECTRIC CO., INC.**  
100 South Jefferson Ave. Phone 5260

**COAL**  
LESTER STEVENS  
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ANDERSON & ANDERSON  
GROCERY

If better groceries were to be had we would  
have them here. We have the best.  
Phone E. 1. 787 4310 8th Ave.

**THE GROKON EXCLUSIVE HAT SHOP**  
7416 Madison St., Forest Park, Ill.  
Phone Forest Park 126

**JOHNSON'S MEN'S SHOP**  
MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
Infallible Quality

**E. G. Johnson**, 114 S. Oak Ave. O. P. 645

**OLIPHANT HAT SHOP**  
109 S. Ridgeland Blvd. Tel. Oak Park 2663

## ILLINOIS

Oak Park  
(Continued)

**Banes**  
RESTAURANT—118 N. Oak Park Ave.

**J. B. LEWIS & CO.**  
REALTORS  
CHICAGO—DAK PARK—RIVER FOREST  
118 WISCONSIN AVENUE  
Tel. Austin 2400. Oak Park 720  
APT. 202  
Miss Jaques or Mr. Stapel

**ROSENFIELD'S DRESS SHOP**  
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR  
SUITS COATS DRESSES  
CHILDREN'S COATS  
Photo Oak Park 1000

117 South Oak Avenue Oak Park, Illinois

**Wheaton**

**WHEATON-GLEN ELLYN**  
CARLSON & COMPANY  
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS  
121 East Front St. Phone 247 and 306

**Wilmette**  
Wilmette Stationery and Gift Shop  
BOULEVARD BUILDING  
1101 CENTRAL AVE., CORNER ELEVENTH ST.  
Wilmette 2000

Now located at the above address with our  
beautiful line of holiday merchandise and greeting  
cards. Open every evening.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
OF WILMETTE, ILL.**  
Member Federal Reserve Bank  
Wants to Serve You  
Safety Deposit Boxes

**Yelon Brothers Laundry**  
TELEPHONE WILMETTE 1800

**WM. BRINKMAN & CO.**  
GROCERIES AND MEATS  
FOODS THAT SATISFY

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Randolph 1811—Phone Glencoe 72

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Hardware, China, Paints, Window Glass  
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Dry Goods and Furnishings  
118 Central Ave. These 1914

**VILLAGE CHOCOLATE SHOP**  
Village Theatre Building  
J. N. PAPPAGIHN, Proprietor

**CECILE SHOP**  
1180 Central Avenue

**SWEATERS**  
SPORT HAIR

For Better Things to Eat  
Wilmette 121—Phone Wilmette 420

**The Wilmette Grocery & Market**  
The Wilmette Food Shop  
417½ FOURTH STREET  
Home Cooked Foods and Bakery Goods

**Who's Your CLEANER?**  
(BOSTON)

Our new "Continental" service puts our work  
in a class by itself. Absolutely no dust or dirt  
remaining after wash. We also clean RUGS  
and DRAPERY.

**LEO SWANK & CO.**  
Lingerie  
Lined Cleancers  
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Established 1914  
Agents: C. G. Cope, Ltd., Band and Orchestra  
Instruments

**RUSSELL L. E. SHIRK**  
MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS  
"An Ideal Gift—For All Year List"  
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The House of Foulkes Bros.

**REAL ESTATE  
NORTH-SHORE**

**Homes—Lots—Acres**

**HILL & WHEELER**

**PARISIAN CLEANERS**  
Phone: WILMETTE 127; WINNETKA 127

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**Evansville**  
Income Tax, Audits, Systems

**PHIL C. NONWEILER**  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT  
101 W. Main St., Evansville, Ind.  
Tel. 1435

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audit a specialty.

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Jeweler  
HAIR SHOPPE  
Expert Marcelling  
Water Waving Hairdressing

We use soft water exclusively  
Phone Main 2745

Why Not Shirts  
For His Christmas?

**The Cameron Schooley Co.**  
301 N. Elizabeth Street  
Phone 3-2001

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JEWELER AND ENGRAVER

**DIAMONDS**  
208 CIRCLE BUILDING

**PAIGE'S**  
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THE VICTROLA, NEW EDISON  
AND VOGALION, RECORDS, ROLLS.

**LEVY DRY GOODS CO.**  
506 WABASH AVE.

**FLYNN**  
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk  
Phone Market 1048

## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## KANSAS

## Iola (Continued)

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Phoenix Hosiery for the Family  
Men's Furnishings



IOLA, KANSAS

GET ready for the indoor months. Our thorough cleaning process will restore the bright colors to your draperies and house things and rejuvenate last season's winter garments.

IOLA LAUNDRY CO.

We Sell the Famous EUREKA VACUUM CLEANER  
Three times winner of grand prize at the World's Fair.  
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R. H. Coblenz Electric Store  
IOLA, KANSAS

Oldsmobile Six Agent  
GOODRICH TIRES  
Auto Repairing and Storage  
Phone 1171, 214 N. JEFFERSON, IOLA, KANSAS

THE STYLE SHOP  
New Bright Colored Hats for December, of  
Satin Satin Taffeta and Gros de L'ondre. Armor  
Plate Hats, all colors, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

IOLA, KANSAS

Let us help you to select his Christmas  
Gift in his store.

Globe Shoe & Clothing Co.  
IOLA, KANSAS

R. L. Thompson Insurance Agency  
Insurance of all kinds and real estate.  
IOLA, KANSAS

Wine in Iola Eat at  
HART'S CAFE  
Good Meals, Fresh Orders  
Soda Fountain, Hot and Cold Drinks  
Fancy Sandwiches  
IOLA, KANSAS

Williamson's Tire Service  
Distributors for Cooper Tires  
TUBES AND BATTERIES  
119 West Street, Iola, Kansas

IOLA GREEN HOUSE  
For Service  
704 EAST LINCOLN ST., IOLA, KANSAS  
Phone 104

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STORAGE & FUEL CO.  
Soft Coal and Hard Coal  
Iola, Kansas

HOTEL KELLEY ANNEX  
EUROPEAN  
Rooms with hot running water  
IOLA, KANSAS

ODOR GREENHOUSE  
When you say it with flowers say it with ours;  
will deliver anywhere  
IOLA, KANSAS

Kansas City, Kans.

FUHRMAN'S JEWELRY  
Kansas City, Kansas, Credit Jewelers  
Established 1885

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"The House of Courtesy"

The Superior  
CLEANING DYEING CO.  
Fairfax 0998 - Phones - Fairfax 0999  
Main Office and Plant: 2013-17 N. Seventh St.

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Books, Stationery  
Picture Framing  
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KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES  
For Men and Young Men  
338 Minnesota Avenue

G. E. GILHAUS  
Plumbing and Heating  
Office: Drex. 0781 Res. Drex. 0780

Wyandotte Seed & Hardware Co.  
Everything in Hardware and Seeds  
Phone Fairfax 0208

STOREN COAL COMPANY  
Agents: Bernice Anthracite  
Drexel 8080  
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

BETSY ROSS BREAD  
KLEIN'S MAID BREAD  
At Your Grocer's  
Tires, Tires and Batteries  
RENO & WINTER'S GAS  
200 North 18th Street, Drexel 2751

"Flowers from Pease Are Sure to Please!"  
C. R. PEASE, Florist  
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Interior and Exterior Decorator  
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Brick, Tile and Cement Contractor  
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HOSIERY SHOPPE  
The Electric Theater in next door to us.

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MRS. PATTERSON, Manager  
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Millinery  
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RUGS MADE FROM OLD CARPETS  
Goods called for and delivered in both cities.  
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GROCERIES AND MEAT  
1429 Central Avenue Drex. 2094

HOSEY, MILLINERY  
CURRY'S

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## Kansas City, Kans. (Continued)

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ARINELLO SHOP, TOILET REQUISITES  
Drex. 0804 620 Minnesota Ave. Kansas City, Kansas

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S. MALLEY BROS.  
Cut-Price Cash plan of selling Clothing  
makes every day a sale day.  
WE SELL FOR LESS

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OIL COMPANY  
J. S. LONGSHORE, Pres. W. C. NOLLE, Sec.  
Everything in Oils from a can  
to a carload

GASOLINE KEROSENE  
SUN-O-LINE Pure Pennsylvania Motor Oil  
PHONE 4148 Topeka, Kansas

Gifts That Last

Ralph R. Peterson  
J. E. WELER  
106 WEST EIGHTH AVENUE

Pelletier's The Store of Quality,  
Service and Right Prices!  
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Established in 1890. A Reliable Firm.

Cleaning, Dyeing  
Hat Renovating  
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Attractive Greeting Cards for the  
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A Full Line of Office Furniture and  
Supplies.

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MEAT MARKET  
Dealers in

Fine Groceries, Meats, Fish, Poultry,  
Fruits and Vegetables  
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Glass of All Kinds

We make new Mirrors and Reviser old  
ones on short notice.

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5th and Kansas Avenue  
TOPEKA, KAN.

A Bank of Strength and Character

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Public Accountant  
Systems, Audits, Investigations  
Income Tax Service, a Specialty  
Weekly, Semi-Monthly and Monthly  
Records.

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Hardware, Stoves, Furnaces  
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YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED  
White Star Laundry

Phone 5142 218-216 WEST FIFTH ST.  
Earl E. Shell Clothing Co.  
Kincald-Kimball Clothes  
102 KANSAS AVE.

BROWNING GROCERY CO.  
Groceries and Meats  
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USEFUL GIFTS FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

KELLER-REAM SPORT SHOP  
112-114 East Seventh Topeka, Kansas

CREMERIE RESTAURANT  
AND CAFETERIA  
120 Kansas Avenue Phone 2207

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RELIABLE  
605 East Fourth Street TOPEKA

NYMAN-JAY LUMBER &  
COAL CO.  
PHONE 5200 100 Kansas Avenue

GRAGG BEAUTY SHOP  
HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING  
Phone Mkt. 409 801 First National Bank Building

SMART HATS  
GLOVES, INFANTS' WEAR  
NOVELTIES  
408 E. Douglas Ave.

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KNOX ladies' hats and coats, also KNOX men's  
We also sell KNOX hats for men. Also Holi-  
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THE HOLMES CO.  
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GRAGG BEAUTY SHOP  
HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING  
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SMART HATS  
GLOVES, INFANTS' WEAR  
NOVELTIES  
408 E. Douglas Ave.

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J. C. Penney Company  
We outfit the entire family in  
371 communities.

Howard St. and Fourth Ave.

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GRON FURNITURE CO.  
"The Quality Store with the Right Price"  
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LIPPMAN'S DEPARTMENT STORE  
"The Shopping Center of the Range"  
Exclusive Agency for Kayser Silk Gloves  
and Hosiery  
Corner Howard Street and Third Avenue.  
HIBBING, MINN.

## Minneapolis

Peerless Steam Laundry  
and Dry Cleaners  
Fine Dry Cleaning  
Soft Water Used Exclusively  
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The Cohn-Minkel Dry Goods Company  
This is the  
Christmas Store

## Walk-Over

BOOT SHOP  
210 East Douglas Ave.

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887 First National Bank Bldg.  
Invites you for your  
Manicures, Shampoos and Marvels  
"Come thou with us and we will do the good"  
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK  
WICHITA, KANSAS  
Capital and Surplus \$225,000.00  
W. B. Harrison, President A. H. C. Mason Cashier

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Smart Colors  
For Men and Young Men  
Ready-to-Wear, \$35.00 to \$85.00  
HOTEL RADISSON BLDG.

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Commercial Stationers  
Stationery and Office Supplies  
Ideal Christmas Gifts-Fountain Pens  
Eversharp Pencils

Full line of Holiday Greeting Cards  
Athletic 1720

## SKELLET COMPANY

"Our Business is Moving"  
FIREPROOF STORAGE

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

DIFFERENT-UNIQUE-DESIRABLE  
Can be bought comfortably at  
The Gift Shop

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HENNEPIN AT TWENTY-FIFTH  
GIFT FOR EVERY OCCASION  
PICTURES

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DISTINCTIVE STATIONERY  
NINE TWENTY-ONE NICOLLET AVENUE  
MINNEAPOLIS  
GIFTS

## CARDS

DISTINCTIVE CLOTHES  
ECONOMY FOR YOU  
If you will design to design and make your  
own clothes. Persons who are interested in  
the house suited to your individuality. No. 200  
9-12 a. m. (ex. Sat. and Sun.) Atlantic 7140.

MISS NELLIE RICHARDS, The Leamington  
\$5.50-Aro. \$9.50  
FOR STEOES, RANGERS, HOT WATER  
BOTTLES, AIR PLANTS  
Good Co.-Not Junk

ALBERT JOHNSON COAL CO.  
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South 1204  
OLGA D. MEYER  
Prop.

## Exclusive Cleaners and Dryers

FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE  
DORAN'S BARBER SHOP  
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Especially Designed  
Petticoats to Fit  
Corsets Cleaned and Repaired  
Pull on Corsets "Luzette" Silk Lingerie  
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Layer Cakes  
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Cream Goods  
Auto 2827

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VISIT OUR NEW PAINT DEPARTMENT  
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Cofair 1970

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Cards, hand-lettered and decorated. Original  
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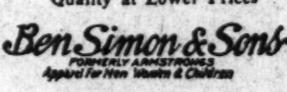
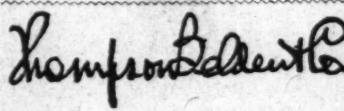
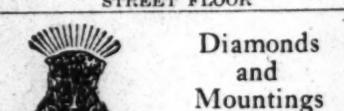
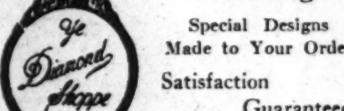
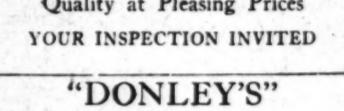
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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Music News and Reviews

Cincinnati Orchestra  
in Shakespeare Program

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Seldom, if ever, has a more interesting program been presented to a Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra audience than that of last Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. It was a joy and a delight. Fritz Reiner offered an entire concert of music written for the works of Shakespeare, and he selected the following works: "As You Like It," "Romeo and Juliet," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," thereby giving contrast and varied interest through the compositions of Herman Hans Wetzler, Hector Berlioz, Eric Korngold, and Mendelssohn.

Perhaps the number which created the most interest was the suite of the subtitled being "Overture," "Maidens in the Bridal Chamber," "Dogberry and Verger—March of the Watch," "Intermezzo—Scene in the Orchard," and "Hornpipe." Ten years ago Cincinnati heard his "Schauspiel" overture about the same time as it was presented in New York by the Philharmonic Orchestra under Mr. Nikisch. The boy was then only 16, and yet his music made such an impression that a seasoned writer like Mr. Huneker said of it: "The chief test of music—Would you listen to it if you did not know who composed it?—is met."

This was the thought, or one of the thoughts, in the present writer's mind as he sat under the spell of the Korngold music; one would listen to it even if he did not know who composed it; it is music which makes one think of the delicate differentiation between the words *compel* and *impel*; this music does not compel you to listen but it does *impel* you. Another thought was this: Music does not need to be ugly in order to be modern.

Had one closed his eyes during the "Much Ado About Nothing" music, he would never have dreamed that the orchestra had been reduced to 34 men; it requires more than talent to accomplish this; only genius can do it. Four first and four second violins; four violas and four celli; no double-basses; one each of flute, piccolo, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, trumpet, bass trombone, hammer-glockenspiel; three French horns; "batteries" (4); one harp, piano forte, and small organ (harmonium). And with this combination what a richness of volume, what a coming and going of color. Mr. Reiner placed his glockenspiel player with the clarinet and the bass trombone, and not back with the other gentlemen of the battery, thereby bringing at the difficult and very effective part for that instrument, played with consummate skill by Mr. Berlioz.

The overture "As You Like It," by Wetzler, his opus 7, was especially welcome to the older music lovers in Cincinnati because the Wetzler family were at one time residents here. His overture was highly attractive and abounding in difficulties for the instrumentalists, which were negotiated with certainty and satisfaction. Romantic love-music for Rosalind and Orlando was cleverly and effectively separated from its repetition by the intercalation of some typical music of the hunt: the Forest of Arden was atmospherically in evidence. The work was royally welcomed.

Berlioz's scherzo, "Queen Mab," with all its demands of rapidity, dexterity, lightness and effervescence, was done with irresistible charm and finesse.

Mendelssohn's overture, nocturne, scherzo, and wedding march from "Midsummer Night's Dream" closed the program.

Through the Looking-Glass  
Presented by Mr. Stock

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—On the program of the concerts given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra Dec. 7 and 8, the most important, or at least the most interesting offering, was the suite, "Through the Looking-Glass," by Deems Taylor of New York. Possibly there are those who believe that the fifth Brandenburg concerto by Bach, or the first concerto for piano by Tschakowsky (both of which were on the program), are as compositions much more weighty than one which was written by a native-born composer and which was concerned with

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a children's story by Lewis Carroll. In conceding such a conviction one may lift up a still small voice to suggest definitely that Bach's concerto does not offer any material that has not long been familiar to the world, and that Tschakowsky's concerto already is one of the hackneyed things of art.

The suite by Mr. Taylor, so filled with imagination, with color, with vivid and absurd humor, evokes surprise that a composer possessing such admirable qualities should not have been heard from before. "Through the Looking-Glass" is more than a clever work. There is moving charm in the music of the opening movement, which is concerned with Lewis Carroll's dedication of his book to the "Child of the pure, unclouded brow And dreaming eyes of wonder."

If there are not in the other movements the loveliness that belongs to the first, it is because sections devoted to "Jabberwocky," "Looking-Glass Insects," and the "White Knight," call for other qualities than those of melodic rapture. The orchestral virtuosity disclosed in the suite is remarkable. Mr. Stock will probably add it to the regular repertoire of the concerts. It may be said in truth that the playing was worthy of the work.

Benoit Moiseiwitsch was the solo artist of the occasion. He appeared as the pianist of Bach's suite, which employs a concertante violin and flute, in addition to the clavier, and he was the soloist in Tschakowsky's concerto. It must be said that although the high and eminent qualities of the Russian performer's art were frequently in evidence in his playing at this concert, there were other qualities in it, less estimable, that made it appear that Mr. Moiseiwitsch had been heard on previous occasions to better advantage. His Bach playing was unconvincing, and although the piano part of the suite was intended to be brilliant and outstanding, it was not intended to put an extinguisher on the other parts. There were fine moments in the concerto, but neither Mr. Moiseiwitsch's memory nor his execution was impeccable at the concert on Friday afternoon. It remains only to add that Mr. Stock and his musicians gave a delectable performance of the overture to Wolf-Ferrari's "Secret of Susanne" at the opening of the concert.

F. B.

Concert of Compositions  
by the "Avant Garde"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The concert of compositions by the "Avant Garde," given under the auspices of the British Music Society at the Royal Hall on Nov. 22, must have pleased many prejudices and won fresh friends for the new ways in music. It also demonstrated more clearly than ever that these modern works demand a special type of their own in performance and that their intelligibility—so far as an audience is concerned—depends largely on the interpreters.

To lisp the strains of de Falla or Milhaud in the accent of Brahms is merely to darken counsel. To render them in such manner as did the distinguished Parisian artists at this concert is to add something permanent to the contemporary knowledge.

Jean Wiener, fervid supporter of the "French Six," when playing "Mouvements Perpétuels" by Poulenc, tangos by Milhaud, or his own arrangements of "Two Blues," evoked a delicious and indescribable charm of sound.

Marya Freund, singing far better than at her earlier appearances during the week, made every song vital, though those by Prokofoff, Milhaud, and de Falla were the ones which seemed to indicate the most powerful composer-personalities behind them.

A sonata for flute and piano forte by Koehlein, admirably played by Louis Fleury and Jean Wiener, proved meticulous music, and exhibited a mechanical vivacity that left one quite uninterested.

Milhaud's sonata for flute and piano forte, played for the first time in England by Fleury and the composer, was a quite different affair. Here Mil-

haud has so assimilated the technique of the new style that he uses it without selfconsciousness and expresses the inspiration of beauty that visited him in terms of genuine feeling and delicate skill. The sonata stands out in retrospect as one of the most significant things of the concert.

A poor service was done to British music by including Lord Berners' "Valses Bourgeoises" in the program. These valses are jokes as pointless as putballs.

M. M. S.

haut has so assimilated the technique of the new style that he uses it without selfconsciousness and expresses the inspiration of beauty that visited him in terms of genuine feeling and delicate skill. The sonata stands out in retrospect as one of the most significant things of the concert.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Glance at French Imagist Verse

All things are doubly fair  
If patience fashion them  
And care,  
Verse, enamel, marble, gem.  
Chisel and carve and file  
Till thy vague dream imprint  
Its smile  
On the unfriendly flint.

IT IS no chance that these delicately wrought lines of Gautier should have come from the hand of a French writer. They are typical of much that is finest and best in the French poetry of the last half-century. Nor is it mere chance that Walter Pater, connoisseur and Epicurean of rare words and phrases, should turn to the French for the study and search for "le mot juste," the inevitable right word, which alone can express the author's meaning in all its clear-cut precision.

In the early French verse, perhaps, there is greater simplicity and spontaneity, but there is always a distinction, a grace and charm that marks the artist. There is much lovely description of nature, as in these lines from a sixteenth century poem:

The high Midnight was garlanding her  
head  
With many a shining star in shining  
skies.

To come down to a later date—Victor Hugo is such a versatile person, a writer of such power and force that one thinks first perhaps of his rich, echoing rhythms, now swelling into organ tides of harmony, now fading away into echoes and into silence, rather than of careful workmanship, but he has given us some clear-cut and beautiful pictures; in fact, in the larger sense, he may be called the first of the great imagists. His is the quiet of

The forest dim and cool, half sheltered  
from the heat,  
The moss, and in the crook of boughs,  
the nested eaves,  
Fashioned by crossing sprays and over-  
hanging leaves—

And his too the peace of the sea (for he is pre-eminently poet of the sea)—

No shadow here at heart, no bitter  
cares are found;  
Its peace ineffable mounts and falls  
without cease.

There is a sense of abounding power in his Hymn of the Earth, and a succession of pictures in his long swinging lines; he describes the hour

When the oxen in weariness low,  
When homeward with joy the brown  
husbandmen go,  
Like ships that return to their havens.

The reason why he is not more often recognised as the imagist poet is because he is so many things beside.

But it is not until a little later that imagist verse in the stricter sense is

developed. Leconte de Lisle's moonrise is typical—

All floats in shimmering silver skeins,  
Dispersed and spread slow, aloft,  
Eddies, falls back again and rains  
Its mists diaphanous and soft;

A pale fire shines, unfurled on high;  
The quivering ocean opens wide,  
And in the pearly-colored sky  
The moon mounts slowly o'er the tide.

Paul Verlaine is a master in the art:—

The sad light of the moon, so lovely  
fair.

That all the birds dream in the leafy  
shade

And the slim fountains sob into the  
air

Among the marble statues in the  
glade. C. F. B.

enous and representative, should work with a larger canvas and convey the atmosphere of wider spaces. But to the French we owe—if not the discovery—at least the perfecting of imagist verse, and no poetry of the future can succeed that does not learn a lesson from it. There will be no excuse now—if, indeed, there ever was—for vague abstractions, hazy approximations. For, as Gautier has taught us, the secret of the French form lies in the poet's patience to fashion his sense of dissatisfaction with anything but "Carrara rare" and "Paros cold."

That hold  
The subtle line and fair.

Our modern poets still may learn of the French. They are in many ways inheritors of the Greeks, but in no sense more truly than in their love of the comely phrase. C. F. B.

## Evening Clouds

Silent are the woods, and the dim  
green boughs are  
Hushed in the twilight: yonder, in the  
path through

The apple orchard, is a tired plough-  
boy

Calling the cows home.

A bright white star blinks, the pale  
moon rounds, but  
Still the red, lurid wreckage of the  
sunset

Smoulders in smoky fire, and burns on  
the misty hill-tops.

Ghostly it grows, and darker, the burn-  
ing

Fades into smoke, and now the gusty  
oaks are

A silent army of phantoms thronging  
A land of shadows.

—From Poems and Plays of John  
Masefield.

dan here to write an address that's a kind of a letter from us all to him, and that we do all sign it, and also that we give him a nice little present along with it."

We all agreed that Mr. Sheridan, our Schoolmaster, should write this letter, and we adjourned the meeting for two days to give him time for this. The following was the result:

"Honored Sir: We your tenants at Ballymunnin are wishing to tell you that there's nary one like you in the whole wide world. Sure your goodness and wisdom surpasses all thought. Wasn't it you that's got us our railroad, and our grand new train that we don't never have to push. Sure your Honor, as Goldsmith says, the wonder is and still the wonder grows, that one small head can carry all you know. (Sure your Honor know that that doesn't be quite correct as to the grammar, but you'll excuse it, for it couldn't come in right without

## True Desire

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Men may yearn for wealth, fame, good; and we learn, too, that God's will is always good. We know that the many and varied possessions of materiality; but the true desire of all mankind should be to learn the way of life—to know God. This true or divine desire may be hedged about by wrong thinking until it is so covered up that it is almost an unknown occupant of the consciousness in which it abides. All the desires of mankind may be resolved into two classes of thinking: false desire yearning for things material, whose way leads to evil and unreality; and true yearning or prayer, desirous only of good, and leading into the way of Life, Truth, reality.

Christian Science teaches that God is the cause and creator of all good, and therefore that only good is real. Hence, evil is but a belief which seems to be real; and it matters not how much it may boast, or how loud it may scream, or to what huge proportions it may seem to expand—it is always a lie. Error, or evil, has no understanding of Life to sustain it. Just as soon as the light of Truth is turned on evil, its nothingness is exposed; it loses its boasted power; and then good is proved supreme! Thereby we are able to see that there is but one true way of thinking; and that all true desire is righteous. Even if false, foolish desires seem to be gratified, they are no more true or permanent or real than a silhouette cast against a wall is permanent.

One trying to reflect good sometimes wonders why his desires, which seem to be righteous, are not gratified. Obviously, his thought has not been cleansed sufficiently of wrong thinking for righteous desires to prevail. As evil beliefs are destroyed, right desires will become dominant in his mentality.

He will thus grow away from the worship of self, and will cease complaining and whining over petty trials and annoyances. Then, naturally, they will cease to be. Those dwelling in such a mental state will not be likened unto those others of whom James wrote, "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts."

As our mental realm becomes more and more populated with right ideas, we cease to be fearful, and are not afraid to say, "Thy will be done." As our thought becomes purified we know that true desires can result only in

the Back of the North Wind behaved in the same way. I suppose some cynic will claim that this wisdom was in the book all the time. But I know better. Indeed, there are many books that quite outrank the men who wrote them and get to have much more in them than their authors ever put there. I think that this has happened to many of Shakespeare's plays and I am sure it is true of several books of the Bible.

To have spent a childhood without playfellows is a serious handicap for anyone to overcome; but it is not much worse than a childhood without several good books to grow up with.

I may not guess aright any of your boy friends, but if you numbered among them Tom Sawyer or Tom Carty, Jim Hawkins or David Balfour, or such older companions as John Ridd or Amyas Leigh, I'll wager they are almost as real to you now in recollection as the lad who lived in the next block.

We speak of knowing Dickens or Browning or Stevenson or the modern Russians, and we mean only that we have read them. Yet on second thought, I think we mean just what we say.

The point of all this palaver is a trite one, to be sure, but it needs re-saying now and then. My little library is peopled by my books. Am I bringing together into the cozy space as broadsheet as satisfying, as cosmopolitan a collection as I could wish?

It is as true as gospel that Mark Twain and Stevenson and Charles Lamb and Ben Jonson sought and still seek my friendship. Something of themselves, undoubtedly, they gave to corporeal friends and other relations in their years of early pilgrimage. But ninety-nine per cent of themselves, as they pored over their writings, they were forever offering in exchange for the friendship of readers yet to be. It is for me to accept or reject.—Burges Johnson, in "As I Was Saying."

**SCIENCE AND HEALTH**

## SCIENCE

AND

## HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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BOSTON, U. S. A.



Leif Erikson Discovering America. From the Painting by Christian Krogh

The moonlight seems to be the favorite atmosphere for this type of verse; perhaps because of its veil of delicate illusion. For even when the sunlight appears, it is in a softened ray—

The fountain wrinkles under the faint wind,  
And all the sifted sunlight falling through

The lime-trees of the shadowy avenue  
Come to us blue and shadowy, pale  
and thinned.

In contrast the sturdy realism of James is grateful when he pictures Amsterdam:—

Its pointed houses lean so you would swear  
That they were falling. Tangled  
vested masts  
Like leafless branches, lean against  
the sky

Above the boom and pothe of the  
seas;

Thorgunna, the Sorceress, heard them  
at the Hebrides,  
And Iceland's fjords, and dwellers  
In the low eaved stone huts of Green-  
land villages.

Now roofless to the arctic sky . . .  
Leif steered southwest,  
Watching the stars slip  
Over the carved hair of the dragon's  
crest.

His discovery of Wineland, and the subsequent rescue of the shipwrecked men, gained for Leif the surname "hinn heppni" or "the Lucky." This fearless Norseman, who at home was a landowner of importance, and an honored and trusted friend of the King, is described as "a big man and strong, the most noble of men to behold, a wise man of gentle behavior in all ways."

With his usual great sense of balance, especially as found in his sea pictures, Christian Krogh, a Norwegian artist of European renown, has here depicted the crucial moment in Leif's adventurous career. What eager expectation and hope may be read in the weather-beaten faces of the sturdy Vikings, as Leif, himself at the rudder, points out the land ahead, rising golden in the gray of the morning!

The Presentation to Our Squire

We had a great secret in Ballymunnin. We were going to make a presentation to our Squire, Mr. Tuile. He was constantly working for the good of his tenants, and quite lately he had succeeded in getting a branch of the railway run to our village. After a little difficulty at first, the farmers and others had "taken it up," and the result was a great increase of prosperity amongst us. We all felt most grateful to him, and it was Molly Maguire (whose sons and grandsons and other relations had benefited most by the railway) who first thought of expressing this feeling in concrete form. Not that she used these words about it. What she actually said was,

"Sure there's nary one like our Squire in the whole wide world, and sure isn't it that should be tellin' him that?"

Well, we seized the opportunity of his absence on a visit to "The Big Smoke" (Dublin) to hold a meeting in her large kitchen. Here our orator, Tim Kelly, was elected chairman, and the proceedings began. "Ladies and gentlemen," said Tim, "as our hostess, Mrs. Maguire, says, we are met to think of the best way of showin' His Honor that there's nary one like him in the whole wide world." A voice, "Sure and doesn't he be knowin' that already?" Order, if you please, over there. No he does not be knowin' it at all at all, but we'll learn him to know it." "How'll we do that?" "Well, my plan does be that we ask Mr. Sheri-

dan here to write an address that's a kind of a letter from us all to him, and that we do all sign it, and also that we give him a nice little present along with it."

We all agreed that Mr. Sheridan, our Schoolmaster, should write this letter, and we adjourned the meeting for two days to give him time for this. The following was the result:

"Honored Sir: We your tenants at Ballymunnin are wishing to tell you that there's nary one like you in the whole wide world. Sure your goodness and wisdom surpasses all thought. Wasn't it you that's got us our railroad, and our grand new train that we don't never have to push. Sure your Honor, as Goldsmith says, the wonder is and still the wonder grows, that one small head can carry all you know. (Sure your Honor know that that doesn't be quite correct as to the grammar, but you'll excuse it, for it couldn't come in right without

it.) We all remain your Honor's most grateful and affectionate acquaintances."

We had taken the Squire's eldest daughter into our confidence, as we wanted to know what the Squire would like for his present, and she now asked, "Why 'acquaintances'?" Mr. Sheridan? "Sure, Miss Eileen, I thought 'friends' might be too familiar like, but sure I'll change it if you think right." But Eileen had a keen sense of humor, and she insisted that not a word should be altered. Then came a discussion about the gift. Eileen persuaded us to make a shilling the maximum.

"A watch and chain." "A new bicycle." In the end we decided to have the address framed, and that the money should be given as a donation for the new library, which Eileen assured us all would please her father far more than any personal present.

But how were we to get the Squire and his wife to the meeting in the schoolhouse at which the presentation was to be made without betraying our secret? Eileen undertook to arrange this.

How she managed it, I do not know, but certainly she did; for nothing could have exceeded the surprise and pleasure of her father and mother when the address and gift were presented.

After thanking us all most warmly, he begged that "Mr. Tim Kelly should read the address." He accordingly did so, but did not stop at "acquaintances." "Hold hard there Tim," cried Thad Sheridan. "There does be no more."

"But indead there

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1923

## EDITORIALS

AMONG the changes which are coming about in Europe today, none perhaps is more significant than the apparent decline in confidence in democracy as the condition of stability and peace. First came Russia with the overthrow of the Constituent Assembly and the proclamation of the dictatorship of the Communist Party as the last word in human progress.

Democracy and Christianity

Then we saw the triumph of Fascism in Italy and the triumphant declaration by its apostle, Signor Mussolini, that the day of liberalism was over and that it would tolerate Parliament so long as it did what it was told. After that came the steady rise of reactionary and monarchial sentiment in Germany, encouraged, no doubt, by pressure from without, but ending in the establishment of a dictatorship and a situation in which the best observers seem to agree that confidence in the Republic is almost gone in Germany, though there is still doubt as to what is to be put in its place. And finally came the overthrow of constitutional government in Spain and the establishment of another dictatorship, this time an old-fashioned military one, in its place.

Recent advices show that for the moment there is almost universal acquiescence in the Spanish dictatorship. This is not due to any especial confidence in Gen. Primo Rivera, for apparently he is not in any way a remarkable man. It is due to hopeless disgust with the workings of the older parliamentary system. Politics had become a mere scramble for office between the various political parties and leaders. Corruption and inefficiency were rife. Disaster followed disaster in Morocco. Government after government rose and fell. Yet nothing was ever remedied, nothing was ever put through. And so, when a military clique quietly brushed the politicians aside and took charge, nobody minded. It opened the possibility at least of a little vigor and decision, perhaps of a solution of the eternal problem of the Riff. And so democracy passed in Spain, as it has passed in Russia, Italy, and Germany, almost without a word. There is much speculation as to what will happen when the new government becomes unpopular, as there has been in the other lands. But for the moment the transition from the endless speechmaking and nerveless administration of democratic forms of government to the decision of autocracy is hailed with relief.

This experience does not, of course, in the least invalidate the merits of democracy as a system of government. All the greatest achievements of the human race, whether among the Hebrews, the Greeks, the Romans, or in modern times, have been inseparably connected with democratic vigor. But it reinforces from another angle what is perhaps the great lesson of the past ten years—that talk is no substitute for action, and that advanced institutions are no substitute for character. Alike in the field of international relations and of democracy within, we have had painful disappointment. The idealism that united the civilized nations in a common sacrifice for a great cause during the World War has given place to an almost shameless selfishness, and the great words of confidence in self-determination and self-government have ended in the overthrow of democracy in a large part of Europe. And the reason is clear. Enthusiasm may do something, a wordy idealism may stimulate, a reform may be made to prevail by force—each may work for a time. But the only real foundation for a nation's standing or institutions is the character and intelligence of its people themselves. The reason for the temporary failure of democracy in Europe is that the peoples have not the energy and public spirit to raise up true moral leaders and to sustain an effective assembly in power, and they allow the politicians to play upon their cupidity and indifference over and over again. And the reason why the world is more divided than ever and seems to be drifting back to another era of war is that the nations are not yet willing to think in any other terms than of themselves alone.

But if this be the explanation, it points also clearly to the cure. This does not lie primarily in any political program. Success in political action is a consequence, and not the cause, of a fine national spirit. The cure lies in that active fidelity to the right, that active desire for the common good, in the individual, which produces an alert and constructive public opinion insistent on high and vigorous standards in public life. People often say that the Great War and its aftermath constitute a proof that Christianity has failed. It is a proof of exactly the reverse. Christianity directs its primary appeal to the individual. It recognizes that if the individual will make of himself a new and better man, all else will follow in its train; but that, if he does not do so, no change in institutions, no laws or political ideals, will avail at all. The world is in its present plight because the great mass of individuals have never really put Christianity into practice in their own lives. It is surely time that they should begin to give Christianity a chance. Then democracy will begin to succeed.

IN FEBRUARY next it is planned to observe properly the fourteenth anniversary of the organization of the Boy Scouts of America. From

Fourteen Years of Scouting

a small beginning there has grown a national body representative of the very flower of the youth of the land. Aiding and advising the boys there are hundreds of unselfish business and professional men who have devoted time and energy to a proper direction of the activities of local, state, and national camps. They have provided some of the sinews and perhaps some of the incentive which have made continued progress and growth possible. But to the boys themselves, the Scouts of whatever age or social status, is due the credit for the main-

tenance of the high standards set and unfalteringly adhered to. The moral strength of the Boy Scout organization is in its ranks. No one but the individual Scout can keep inviolate the pledge which he voluntarily takes.

Happily that day has passed when thinking people were inclined to discourage Scout activities because they believed the organization was militaristic and that it taught its members a reverence for the arts of war. The boys themselves have shown the falsity of this supposition. They have proved that they are being efficiently trained in the pursuits of peace and brotherliness. That, when all has been said, means that they are being trained to take up, when the time comes, the duties of citizenship. It is recalled in this connection that General Pershing, when he visited the encampment of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts at Palisades Interstate Park, near Bear Mountain, N. Y., in July last, declared his belief that the work being done in the camps was more broadening than that which would be done under military régime, and that he would not introduce military discipline or training into the Boy Scout program if he could.

General Pershing was quick to see that the training afforded was for citizenship. He observed that any man who is a good citizen will make a good soldier in time of peril. He did not intimate that the trained militarist is always a good citizen, though this might be his conviction. But he took occasion to call attention to the fact that there are, according to his estimate, 3,000,000 boys in the United States who might be regarded as available Scout material. These boys, he said, are just reaching the age when they begin to feel the responsibilities of citizenship, and "when they should be surrounded by conditions conducive to clear thought and clean bodies."

It is to make possible the enrollment and training of these boys that the activities of the organization should now be directed. Other estimates indicate that there are 8,000,000 American boys who are eligible and anxious for the teaching offered. No form of Americanization work offers greater possibilities than that so studiously adhered to by the Boy Scouts. Therefore, the forthcoming observance of the fourteenth anniversary of the organization does not offer alone an opportunity to look backward upon past worthy accomplishments. It presents, rather, a clear vision of future possibilities in bringing to millions of young Americans the means for intensive training in the theories and practices of true Americanism.

THE President of the United States urges that American experts accept the invitation from the Reparation Commission to serve on two committees to be established for dealing with the question of German financial capacity. The President announces that "the proposed inquiry will be of great value, and in view of its direct influence as a creditor and of the

Unofficial, Perhaps; Helpful, Surely

importance of the economic recuperation of Europe, it (the Government) would view with favor the acceptance by American experts of such an invitation." The invitation was extended officially by the Reparation Commission through the Government of the United States. But in order to meet certain supposed political exigencies, the very Government which accepts it announces that participation will be wholly unofficial. A curious sidelight is thrown on this effort to deprive the American experts of any official standing in the conference to be held by the attitude of the redoubtable Hiram Johnson, who has already unlimbered his batteries, and is out with an attack on the Coolidge Administration, and not upon the purely unofficial experts whom it has encouraged to take a part in the effort to secure stability in Europe. To Senator Johnson the representation seems official and therefore indefensible.

But quibbling as to the official or unofficial character of the representatives who are to take part in this conference may well be set aside. The vital outstanding fact is that, for the first time since the defeat of the Versailles Treaty, the United States Government has manifested a willingness, cautious, perhaps, and somewhat grudging, to participate in the effort of Europe to regain solid financial foundations. On Oct. 15, Secretary Hughes declared that "the Government of the United States is entirely willing to take part in an economic conference in which all the European allies jointly concerned in German reparation participate." Up to the present moment the suggestions made for such a conference have not met the wishes of the State Department. Indeed, this one does not precisely correspond with the outline which Secretary Hughes at first proposed, but to all intents and purposes it will cover the whole question of the present and future capacity of Germany to meet its reparation indebtedness, and to stabilize its currency. The question of the debts owed to the United States does not appear to be involved, although it will be an extraordinary thing if the two committees can proceed to the end sought without touching more or less upon this topic. It is perhaps apprehension that this matter might come up for a formal pronouncement that leads the Administration to deny to the American representatives any official standing.

Yet, however limited may be the discussion, however far the Administration may be from accepting officially its full responsibility in Europe, it is nevertheless a most encouraging and a hopeful sign that at least a break has been made in the attitude of cold and selfish aloofness which has characterized the policy of the United States since the incoming of the Harding Administration. There have been many reasons to believe that President Coolidge, moving cautiously, as is his wont, would yet show to the nations of the world that the United States does not believe its full responsibility for conditions existing in Europe today can be met by feeding the hungry and clothing the naked out of its surplus wealth by way of charity. President Coolidge's mind is too keenly logical to believe that permission to share in the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table represents all that the United States should do for humanity outside its borders today.

IT MAKES little difference, after all, what name is adopted by the confirmed adherents to so-called third party movements in the United States. In the past there have been many aliases and many self-chosen paramount issues. But

from the Greenbackers of a remote period, to the present day of the Farmer-Labor and Nonpartisan League organizations, the leadership, whether avowedly progressive or admittedly socialistic, has been one which has relied upon policies of negation or obstruction, seldom offering anything with a higher recommendation than that it "is just as good" as the tried and tested formulas which it is sought to supplant. There has ever been held out, in one form or another, the vain promise that the masses could be made rich and happy by legislative enactment.

But these proffered panaceas seldom fail to appeal to the few. These, realizing, as many others less enthusiastic or less easily swayed realize, that a policy is not necessarily sound because it has long been adhered to, are too often inclined to accept without question the extreme formulas proposed by adventurers and zealous political experimenters. That there has not been a more general movement in support of these third-party platforms is due to the continued and only occasional interruption of national prosperity. On sober second thought, the people have concluded that nothing is to be gained by a resort to the fantastic schemes of extremists and radicals, no matter how great the need of reforms in government. They seem always to conclude that in the continued adherence to reasonably conservative theories of legislation and administrative government is the assurance of greatest safety.

Just now, on the eve of a presidential campaign, the tendency of the leaders of the partially organized factions opposed to the regular party organizations seems to be toward a coalition of the so-called radical forces into what is called the Farmer-Labor Party. They have succeeded in seating two United States senators from Minnesota, who, in general accord with the Nonpartisan League senators from North Dakota and the senators and representatives of the La Follette school, form a satisfactory nucleus for organized political activity. These gentlemen, profiting by the experience of earlier agitators, will refrain from urging discredited socialistic doctrines in their recognized forms. But they have at hand a fair assortment of cure-alls which they are ready to recommend, and to force upon the people if opportunity is given.

In the past, unquestionably, the effect of third-party agitations has been to compel, on the part of the older parties, a more circumspect regard for the public welfare. From time to time, measures urged by the more radical agitators have been adopted, though in somewhat modified form, by those who once denounced them as visionary, if not actually vicious. It may be that now, with the shadow of a projected third party hanging over the dictators of the entrenched parties, the tendency may be to listen and to heed. These emphatic assertions of discontent do not, as a rule, result from merely imaginary conditions. Radicalism in the United States cannot properly be regarded as a manifestation against government as such. It is against the alleged abuses believed to exist and as a result of which the people of one or another section of the country claim to suffer. There no doubt will always be the specter of third-party organizations to trouble the elect, but there remains the assurance that it cannot become destructive or obnoxious until that time when the wise and prudent refuse to listen and to respond.

## Editorial Notes

IT is not every section of America which is fortunate enough to have its complete industrial story told as interestingly and as faithfully as has been done for the capital district of New York State—that favored region of which the cities of Albany, Troy, and Schenectady constitute the hub—in the One Hundred Million Dollar Development Edition of the Knickerbocker Press. One noteworthy feature of the edition is the fact that the survey was made entirely without regard to advertising patronage. The deepening of the Hudson River channel between Hudson and Troy, is, of course, a central theme, the words of Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz being quoted in an editorial:

Unless the natural carrying power of the valleys and manways of the capital district is developed to its best within the next quarter century, the capital district will shrink to comparative weakness as man-made factors are added to the natural facilities of that other great eastern gate of the continent—the St. Lawrence Valley.

THOSE who are in the habit of going to Florida or the south of France during the winter to escape the rigors of the climate may be interested to learn that the ancients at Bulla Reggia, a "royal city" of north Africa, had a distinctly novel way of solving this same problem. According to the latest discoveries of archaeologists, that is, it appears that these worthies so constructed their palaces that during the winter they could live upstairs, and so enjoy the warm sun and mild climate, while in the summer, instead of traveling to the sea or mountains, they just moved downstairs to the underground palaces, where it was always cool and delightful. In this day of high-priced coal and other such like luxuries, some similar arrangement might be highly acceptable to the workaday classes of the world.

WHILE it may be true, as a prominent musical comedy coach said recently, that the average Boston audience is enough to give the funniest comedian acute melancholia, there is absolutely no doubt about the fact that some of the "funniest" comedians are enough to give any audience, in Boston or elsewhere, an even more acute sense of distress.

## Scenes of Scottish Tales

WITHIN a radius of thirty miles, some distance back from the jagged coast of Scotland, are laid the scenes of three of the most famous of Scottish tales: Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," Shakespeare's "Macbeth," and Barrie's "A Window in Thrums." Few tourists realize how short is the distance between Perth, Glamis and Kirriemuir. And it is scarcely to be wondered at when it is known that some of the villagers themselves have never seen all three places, a fact probably accounted for by the slow and infrequent excursions made by the railway train before the automobile snatched the passengers away and gave the steel rails a harder fight than ever against rust. It is perhaps, better that these picturesque spots have eluded, as a group, the financial eye of the char-a-bancs operator, for they have managed to retain much of their Old World charm, the charm that inspired novelists and playwrights alike to produce some of their finest works.

Scott sang of the glories of Perth in his tale of the Fair Maid, whose lowly birth contrasted sharply with the noble gallants who showered their attentions upon her. He chose an unpretentious dwelling up a narrow alley to shelter his heroine, never dreaming that it would look out upon the drab wall of an extensive dyeworks, and revived for novelty the story of the clans that fought out on the North Inch their quarrel of long standing. Alterations have been few in this part of the country, and the North Inch continues much as Scott described it: a large meadow with a swift-flowing stream along its edge.

Curiously enough, he only hinted at Kinnoul, around the top of which birds love to hover, as if they never tired of the bewitching scene below, where the silver Tay threads its course through the fertile Carse o' Gowrie, past the dreamy village of Newburgh, by Kinfauns of ancient memory, and under the Auld Brig o' Perth. On the crest of the hill the ruins of an old castle, whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity, have survived decay, and from its turrets can be seen a wonderful panorama of deep green woods, heathery hills and waters that glitter in the sunshine. The sides of the eminence are clothed with fir, bracken and fern, to which a dash of color is added by the tiny bluebell and the pink wild rose. Is it to be wondered at that Scott chose this site for his delightful novel?

Shakespeare went to Glamis for his setting. He could hardly have gone to a spot so difficult to reach before the advent of the automobile. Glamis' nestles in the foothills of the Grampians, the Highlands of Scotland, and draws its interest from the pages of history and its own natural beauty. It is reached from Perth or Dundee, after a succession of small but substantial stations are passed—usually a mile or two from the villages which give them their name—plowmen tilling the soil, stone dwellings with sun-browned children on the doorstep, open fields, woods, rivulets, and hills. And when you reach it you must hire a trap, or use "Shanks' naggy," to take you to the village, for it is two miles away, over a hard country road.

But when you are bent on seeing a castle dating back to the eleventh century, a castle that is in an amazing state of preservation, its rich red sandstone looking as if it had not yet weathered the storms of a decade, let alone a hundred; that contains in its crypt the armor of barons who marched to the lists in the days when prowess determined the man; that has secret passages and rooms known to but three persons at one time; that contains masterpieces of art in the paintings which decorate its lofty halls, and priceless relics which adorn its musty chambers; that was the abode of kings, princes, and the lords and ladies of the land, and that was the scene of the tragedy of "Macbeth," which Shakespeare adapted to a play to shed light on the machinations that kept royalty in a constant state of turmoil—when you are bent on seeing such a historic structure, your step is light and time is forgotten.

The castle is approached by long drives, on either side of which are shady trees. In front of the door, which is very small, and above which is an old wooden clock, is a neatly trimmed lawn, and at one end of the building is a conservatory of vast dimensions. Three stairs lead from the doorway, one going down to the crypt, one up to Duncan's room (King Duncan), and the other to various parts of the building. The sound of the voice in the solid stone passage carries one back to the hoary ages of antiquity—a thousand years apart, and there reverberates in memory the clangor of clashing coats of mail. So fascinating is the old mansion that the temptation is to linger there, and to re-enact in imagination the most striking scenes in the play.

Barrie chose a town for his material. Or did Kirriemuir choose Barrie? At any rate, it furnished him with everything but the implements of his trade. It gave him the Tammas Haggart, whose humor was the delight of the village and who insisted that a humorist should not be expected to make the joke and see it; and Sneaky Hobart, the bellman, whose calling gave way before the onrush of advertisements; and little Jimsy, who, in printing his magnum opus, ran out of type and used a note of interrogation after "alas" instead of an exclamation mark. It offered him other characters that he did not touch, and the craftsmanship of men to which he failed to make allusion.

Such craftsmanship is seen in the furniture on which is carved "Tam o' Shanter" and "Souter Johnny," and the words of the poem that pointed the moral to Tam's midnight ride o'er the brig:

"Pleasures are like poppies spread  
You seize the flow'r, its bloom is shed;  
Or like the snowfall in the river,  
A moment white—then melts forever."

It is seen in the fiddles, the shepherds' crooks, the oak chests and desks, in the making of which happy but laborious winter evenings are spent. It is seen in the chanter, fashioned by hand, and in the picture frames cut in quaint designs, hanging on the walls of the little thatched home.

The countryside teems with interest, but not the immediate town, for here the power loom has supplanted the hand loom, and the noise of the shuttle has silenced romance. It is a country that is little heard of; little, because the tourist usually rushes through in a motor car, catching a glimpse on the way of an ivy-colored church, a dilapidated sawmill, a string of houses quaint and sturdy, barred to those who would sneer at humble ways, but open to him who knows no caste; and fields with cattle gazing over the fence, apparently wondering why people have taken to rushing along on wheels when there is so much time to spare.

It is a country of song and story, legend and tradition, harking back beyond the days when Cromwell's troops encamped in the region; a country that yields its treasures to him who cares to linger and listen. From its well of tradition many tales have been drawn.

W. W. C.